THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 82 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS

THE CRIMINAL WORLD.

Horrible Murder in Western Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 10th.

A deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed on Saturday evening about six o'clock, at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, between Steubenville and Wellsville, Ohio, and about fifty miles from this city. The perpetrator of the deed was a wealthy farmer named Lewis McCoy, who resides near the station, and the victim a man named Joseph McDonald, a citizen of New Cumberland, West Virginia. It appears that a feud existed between the parties, growing out of a quarrel in which McCoy had been badly beaten. On Saturday evening, McDonald, who had been engaged at work in Steubenville, arrived at the station on the eastern bound train, in company with six other persons, when he was met by McCoy, who had armed himself with a revolver and rifle. As soon as McDonald got off the train McCoy rested his rifle on the side of a house, took deliberate aim at him and fired, the ball entering the forehead, passing through the head, and shattering the back part of the skull. The injured man was carried across the river to his residence, where he died on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. Immediately after the shooting, McCoy went to Steubenville and delivered himself up to the authorities. He acknowledged to having committed the deed, but said that he had not intended to kill McDonald, but only wound him. He was placed in the Steubenville jail, to await an investigation, which will take place to-day. On Sunday, John McCoy, a son of the prisoner, and a girl who was on a visit to her father at the house where the affray took place, were arrested as accomplices. Young McCoy was subsequently released on bail. The girl is charged with having urged McCoy to shoot McDonald. McCoy, the perpetrator of the crime, is one of the wealthiest farmers in that section of the country, owning most of the land in the vicinity of McCoy's Station, which was named for him. He is well-known to river men, having been for many years a steamboat captain. He was recently divorced from his wife, who now resides in Allegheny City.

The Hughes Murderers Sentenced—Execution to Take Place April 30—Appearance of the Doomed Men -Goetz Jokes, and Case Weeps — Aulgus Sad and Downcast.

From the Cincinnati Times, 9th.

At half-past 12 o'clock to-day, Goetz, Case, and Aulgus, the murderers of Hughes, were brought before Judge Murdock for sentence. While sitting on the prisoners' bench both Goetz and Case appeared cheerful, the former exceedingly so; but Aulgus looked downcast and melancholy, and his face was pale and ashy. A motion was made for an arrest of judgment in the case of Aulgus, on the ground of an insufficiency in the averments of the indictment, but it was overruled, as was also the motion for a new trial in behalf of Case, on similar grounds; and the prisoners were ordered to stand up. The trio of murderers were all chained together, and both Goetz and Case were defiant and careless in their demeanor—the very photographs of hardened wretches, regardless even of the value of their own lives. Judge Murdock stated that he could say nothing to them which would impress more deeply than the testimony had done, the greatness of their crimes. He advised them all to prepare to meet their Maker, as he felt satisfied their days were numbered. He said that there was little or no hope of Executive clemency, especially for Goetz and Case. At these remarks Goetz laughed, and Case, for the first time, looked solemn; Aulgus, as before, wore a downcast appearance. The Judge then pronounced the sentence on each separately, and when Goetz heard his, he commenced joking, and remarked that this was the first time he had any assurance that he would live even till the 30th. Case, who had became considerably downcast, began to weep profusely while his sentence was pronounced, and Aulgus wept like a child. The prisoners were then taken to the jail, to be kept in solitary confinement till the day of execution. There are petitions in circulation for the commutation of the sentences of Aulgus and Case; but we hope, so far as the latter is concerned, that the Governor will administer full justice—will reject the petition.

Murder of General Bankhead—No Clue to the Murderers.

We condense as follows from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 2d inst.:—

"Another victim has fallen by the hand of an assassin on the streets of Memphis. General Smith P. Bankhead, the gifted, the noble, and the talented is no more. He died at a late hour on the night of Sunday, from the cruel and murderous blows received at midnight on Saturday, from the bludgeon of an unknown assassin, after lingering in the greatest agony for about twenty-four hours. The particulars of the murderous assault may be briefly recapitulated. During the evening he had been with a number of friends at various places in the city, and while alone, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he entered a singing saloon on Main street, known as the 'Golden Star.' He left that place about 12 o'clock, and while passing along Main street, at the corner of Washington street, a midnight assassin, who had evidently been on his track, with the intention of robbing him, came up behind the General and struck him a fearful blow over the head with a bludgeon, inflicting a frightful wound. The blows were repeated four different times, and the unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground, with his skull fractured in two places, and the brains protruding from the wounds. A policeman who was walking up Washington street at the time, distinctly saw the blows given, and rushed to the spot. The assassin, however, doubtless saw him approaching, for he made off at so rapid a rate that he could not be identified. Captain Waldraven, late Chief of the Fire Brigade, and William Peters, a steamboat pilot, were also at the spot an instant after the assault took place, and although they both saw the assassin run away, his movements were so rapid, and the night so dark, that they only got a partial view of him, and are unable to give any description of his personal appearance. The three persons, immediately on coming to the spot where General Bankhead lay, did all they could to help him, and had him conveyed to the First District Police Station. Dr. W. H. White was soon in attendance, and did everything in his power which medical skill could suggest for the wounded man. From the injuries he had received, Dr. White saw the case was hopeless, as it was impossible the General could survive the very serious injuries he had received. He was conveyed to his residence as speedily as possible, and although the most eminent medical gentlemen in the city were in attendance, all their efforts to prolong life were unavailing. The General lay in an almost unconscious condition till a late hour on Sunday night, when death came to his relief, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it. Coroner Cotton held an inquest on the body, and although Captain Waldraven, Mr. Peters, and the policeman were all called as witnesses, no light was thrown on the mysterious murder, and no clue could be got to the midnight assassin. The jury returned as their verdict that "the deceased came to his death by being struck on the head, thereby fracturing the skull, by an instrument in the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown." In the forenoon of yesterday a man named Spillman was arrested by the police on suspicion, as he was seen to leave the saloon about the same time that General Bankhead did, but he appeared to know nothing about the matter that was likely to lead to the apprehension of the assassin. A meeting of the members of the bar was held at noon, and a committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the bar of Memphis at the loss of so greatly respected and so talented a brother lawyer. The Board of Aldermen and Mayor also held a meeting, when condolatory resolutions were introduced by Alderman Shaw, and unanimously adopted. The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place from Calvary Church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Smith P. Bankhead was born, reared, and educated in Virginia. His father, at the time of his death, was a Colonel of artillery in the United States army, and, in seniority of rank, stood next to General Scott. General Magruder is a near kinsman of the decedent. The writer first knew the subject of this notice when he was a soldier in Mexico. Then, in 1846-7, he commanded a company from Virginia. Through the recent war he wore the sword given him by the county in Virginia from which his company was mustered into service for Mexican campaigns. After the Mexican war, General Bankhead was for a time in New Mexico and California. In 1861-2 he came to Memphis, though we believe he resided for a time in Clarksville. He conducted the *Whig*, a newspaper that was eminently successful until he ceased to manage it. He became a lawyer, was chosen City Attorney, and such was his thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the city, and so intimate his knowledge of decisions affecting corporations, that his services were deemed indispensable by many successive municipal administrations. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as captain of artillery, and was speedily promoted, became chief of artillery in Polk's corps; was transferred to Texas, where his kinsman, General Magruder, was in command, and was captured during the last year of the war while crossing the Mississippi.

The *Avalanche* of the 2d says:—"Sheriff Winters last evening arrested Sergeant Hogan, of the 16th Regular United States Infantry, stationed here, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of General Bankhead on Saturday night. Hogan is in jail. He may have a preliminary examination before a magistrate to-day."

BURGLARIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Twenty-two Burglaries Committed by One Man in Hoboken, Jersey City, Orange, Newark, Etc.

From the Newark Journal, April 9.

Some days ago we chronicled the arrest of a man who stated his name was John J. Harrison, with a lot of burglars' tools in his possession, by a couple of constables at Orange. Some $800 worth of property was recovered by the police of Newark the day after his arrest, which he acknowledged having stolen, and he was fully committed. Since that time the independent detectives of this city have been working in conjunction with the Orange officers in hunting up the balance of the property supposed to be stolen by the prisoner, whose real name is Charles T. Wood.

The result of their exertions has been that they have recovered several thousands of dollars' worth of the stolen goods at Hoboken, Jersey City, Orange, and Newark. While on the track of some of the stolen goods the officers ascertained that a sister of the prisoner was residing at Hoboken. She is a respectable young lady, a member of one of the churches at that place, and was entirely unaware of the real character of her brother, who she supposed was working at his trade in Orange. He visited her but seldom, one time staying away for a period of nearly eight years; the last time he called was in February last. He had sent quite a quantity of goods to her house at various times, in all amounting to several hundred dollars' worth, and consisting of turkeys, chickens, potatoes, preserves, blankets, etc., nearly all of which were recovered and restored to the proper owners. She stated that her brother was born in New York city, and that she is the only relative he has living. She had a likeness of him, which he hid in the roof of the house the last time he was there, which the officers succeeded in finding, and it establishes his identity beyond a doubt. She could hardly be convinced of her brother's real character, until one of the Orange officers showed her a likeness of him, taken after he had been handcuffed. After seeing his sister the officers paid the prisoner a visit in the jail, and on informing him of the information they had received, he was much moved and entirely unnerved. He made a clean breast of all his recent transactions, and told the officers where more of the goods could be obtained. He had stowed away a lot of goods in an old house in Orange, where Marshal Tompkins found them, the prisoner having described the locality, etc. Singular as it may appear, twenty-two different parties in Orange have been robbed by this man, alone and unaided. Constable Robinson and Marshal Tompkins, of Orange, and Detectives Haggerty and Becker, of this city, are still engaged in hunting up a number of stolen articles that are yet missing.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The New Official Oath in Virginia.

General Schofield has issued the following order prescribing an oath to be taken by all officers hereafter to be elected or appointed under the Provisional Government of Virginia:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—In pursuance of the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867, all officers hereafter to be elected or appointed under the Provisional Government of Virginia will, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the laws of the State, be required to take and subscribe the following oath:—"I ——, do solemnly ——, in the presence of Almighty God, that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution, and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do: so help me God."

By order of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No Congress this Summer.

Senators will separate this week, tired of the Capital, and with the understanding, as there was in the House of Representatives last month, that there will be no session before December. In the meantime, the Southern Conventions will be held, and from all appearances, so perfectly subdued and suffering are the people of the South, the majority in these Conventions will conform to the laws of Congress. As for impeachment, we regard it as practically over. The Judiciary Committee will sit, hear evidence, deliberate, and in time report, but as there is no plea upon which the President can, even upon party grounds, plausibly be impeached, the end of the solemn farce will come sooner than was at one time expected. This for 1867. In 1868, after the first six months, the attention of the people will be given to Mr. Johnson's successor. The nomination of May of June will be followed by the summer and autumn campaign, and so practically end all that belongs to the noise and passion of long-threatened impeachment. —*N. Y. Express.*

EXTRAORDINARY RAID UPON CHURCHES.

Church Burglaries by Wholesale in Vermont.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, April 8.

An extraordinary raid was made by burglars last night on the various churches in our city, in the course of which every church in Burlington but one was entered.

The Unitarian church was entered by prying open a window in the basement. The Sunday School library was broken open and the books tumbled on the floor, all the various drawers and closets broken open, and all the communion service stolen, including a baptismal bowl of solid silver.

The First Congregational church was entered by the door of the coal vault in the rear, which was split open; nothing was stolen here, though all the doors and closets were broken open, the coverings stripped from the pulpit, and everything searched for articles of value.

The Third Congregational church was apparently entered by breaking a pane in one of the rear basement windows; the burglars did not go up stairs at all, but ransacked the lower rooms, breaking open all the drawers, spilling the contents on the floor, and carrying off a quantity of the private property of the pastor, Rev. G. B. Safford, who, having at present no house of his own, he had stored in his study in the church. The property taken comprised a gold watch and a quantity of family silver, including a number of wedding presents to Mrs. Safford, amounting to some $500 in value.

The Baptist church was entered also by a rear basement window, which, it would seem, must have been left a little open, enough to admit the burglar's bar, as the spring of the window was not damaged. Nothing was found in this church, though everything was ransacked up stairs and down. A quantity of pewter spoons used at Sabbath School pic-nics were bent and twisted to test the metal; a door leading into the organ was taken out, and no place untouched which might have had valuable contents.

The Episcopal church was still more easily entered, as the front door was left unfastened, the church being in the hands of workmen for repair and enlargement. The contents of the Sabbath School contribution boxes, two or three dollars only, was all the plunder the robbers got here, the communion service plate, which was in use during the evening, having been removed to a private house.

The door of the Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's) was forced open, after an ineffectual attempt had been made to unlock it, the contribution boxes robbed, and silver goblets and church ornaments stolen. The robbers drew down and lit the large lamp in the vestibule to aid them in ther searches, and also lit and carried around some of the wax candles from the altar. They left in the lock an iron key they had tried to use, and inside an iron draw bar, much bent, which was identified by the sexton of the Unitarian church as the one used by him for a poker. The closets in the Unitarian church were apparently forced open by help of this poker, as well as the door of the Catholic church. The marks in the other churches show a smaller iron to have been used. On a table in the College Street church lay the tool evidently used there, a crooked iron with a wooden handle, very much like a "lifter" of a kitchen stove. These circumstances indicate that the burglars were not "professionals."

The Methodist church was not broken open, although it may have been visited. It has no cellar windows, and the shutters on the main windows are tightly fastened.

Instances have occurred before of robbery of single churches, but never before were all the churches in the city robbed in one night. No clue has yet been obtained to the burglars, so far as we learn. Taken in connection with the recent incendiary fire, it is evident that some desperate characters are operating among us, and our citizens will do well to be generally on their guard.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Presidential Impeachment—Andrew Johnson Dissected—The Radical Reconstruction Programme — General Grant and the Presidency.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, April 5.—Dear *Standard*—It is of course needless for me to tell you of my interest in your labors; yet I do not know that I have anything else to tell you. Thus far distant from the centre of public affairs, I hardly dare to risk any conjecture before your readers. It seems to us off here that the Fortieth Congress dares not impeach the President. The patronage of the Executive has been too strong a temptation for Congressional virtue to resist. How gratefully the members pick up every little crumb of comfort that can be got from any slight show of deference to their opinion on the part of Johnson I. Again and again have I trembled lest the two parties should fraternize; they yielding nine-tenths and he yielding nothing except gracious phrases. Still, I think we may have great trust in the stolid obstinacy of Johnson. That is a reliance which has never yet failed us, and the stock seems inexhaustible. Were he an ordinary man, simply mulish, I should be tempted to despair. A little compliance with the temper of the people, and a seeming submission to the military law would largely reinstate him in public respect and sympathy. But with his sublime self-conceit, and his entire belief that the North is really with him, I think we may trust him so as to astound the public and exasperate Congress that in due time he will either be impeached or wholly crippled in his Executive power. The Kentucky and Tennessee mules are the finest in the world. If any man doubts it let him watch our history the next five years.

Without counting, therefore, much on the virtue or intelligence of Congress, I look for constant progress in the right direction. Lord John Russell, you remember, talked of the reform bill of 1831 as a "finality." It is only a halfway house on the Congressional road from Lincoln to Stevens. The train stops there to wood and water; gets rid of some passengers and a large amount of baggage, to go forward at an increased speed.

All our duty is to press constantly on the nation the absolute need of three things:—

1. The exercise of the whole police power of the Government to hold the South quiet while the seeds of republicanism get planted.

2. The Constitutional amendment, securing universal suffrage, in spite of all State legislation.

3. A Constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to establish common schools in any State destitute of them, at the State's expense.

For these measures we must educate the public mind. These are the soil in which the seeds of good government and equal rights can alone be trusted.

But I think we must direct our care a little farther ahead. Johnson is watched, and will be impeached or crippled. The next important question is, to whom shall the nation give the helm for the next four years? If a Democrat gets it we shall lose two-thirds of the fruits of the war. If a compromiser has it we shall lose one-half. With radicalism at the helm we may save two-thirds of what we have earned. In that next four years the pressure from business men for the Government to open, in some way and on some conditions, the old channels of business, will be irresistible. The Republican leaders having secured (if they do secure) a party triumph, by keeping the South out of the Electoral College of 1868, will give way. The next administration, therefore, must be expected to settle this question. The bias of that man who occupies the White House then will be of immense importance.

Now the country is drifting into the Presidency of General Grant—a man of whose political ideas (if he has any) no man can tell us anything. The first assertion of his friends is that he is a safe man, because he has no political ideas and will be in good hands. Alas! our present incubus was once in good hands. Next time we want a man with brains and a heart of his own, not one who depends on being girded and guided "whither he will not." Astounding madness! Republicans tell us they must nominate Grant, else the Democrats will. In these hours, when the nation agonizes for existence, we take a man for our leader so lacking in principle that he will suit either party equally well. Two armies in deadly fight, one deliberately chooses for its leader such a perfect Swiss that the other will clutch him if the first does not. Lincoln's fear of Kentucky did us infinite harm. I hope Grant's love for it will not be allowed to do us more. Memphis, New Orleans, and Baltimore are enough to show how Grant does his military duty. Do they encourage us to trust him with any civil ones? WENDELL PHILLIPS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WILKESBARRE, PA.

Full Particulars as to the Conflagration —Names of the Sufferers and the Amount of Losses—A Large Number of Business Houses Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, Etc.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—One of the most destructive fires ever known in this section of the Keystone State, and one which has laid a very large portion of this beautiful and enterprising town in ashes, occurred to-day. To a Gothamite, and especially to one who looks upon such matters with an eye reportorial, the conflagration which has created such excitement here would not be considered as a matter of extreme importance; but when the extent of population in Wilkesbarre is taken into consideration, about twelve thousand, and when the fact is further understood that many of the most important business establishments here are now a heap of smouldering ruins, it may be very readily imagined the people here are inclined to the opinion that in the destruction wrought to-day by the imp of fire they have a decidedly "big-thing" in the way of conflagrations. Judging of it as a Gothamite would judge—*i. e.*, considering everything from a Manhattanese standpoint—it is as if, for instance, a fire had laid in ashes Broadway from Wall street to Canal, and on either side of Broadway midway between it and the East and North rivers, respectively.

The fire broke out at 7 o'clock this morning in the unware establishment of Mr. Theron Burnett, on Market (the principal) street, and is thought to have originated from a portable charcoal furnace, (such as tinners use for soldering purposes), which had been left ignited in the rear part of that establishment. As that section of the street in which the conflagration commenced was made up mostly of frame buildings the fire extended quite rapidly, and owing to the absence of any steam fire apparatus it very soon attained such proportions that at one time it was thought the whole town was doomed to destruction. As if to add to the fears that were so well founded, the wind freshened about the time when the building first enveloped was doomed beyond all hope, and blew the flames eastward up Market street (north side) to Franklin, sweeping away, in a short space of time, everything that stood in the direction of their course. At the same time the conflagration extended westwardly (on the same side) to the sadlery and harness establishment of Mr. W. W. Loomis, where, that building having a solid brick wall on the fire side, they were temporarily stayed. On the south side of Market street, the fire, having crossed over, extended its ravages from the Wyoming Bank building eastwardly to the dry goods establishment of Mr. J. Fazer, which was badly damaged, though not totally destroyed. When the fire reached Franklin street it took in (or rather took down) a large extent of property. Franklin crosses Market street, and the flames extended each way, north and south of that thoroughfare, from the Wyoming Bank building to the law building of Mr. H. Hakes. When they had nearly reached this point a consultation was held, and it was agreed upon that, in order to prevent any further spread of the conflagration, it would become necessary to raze the Hakes building to the ground. This was accordingly done, and, as results proved, with entire success.

At one time it was thought that the Wyoming Valley Hotel, one of the finest hotel structures in the State was doomed. In fact, the roof of the rear of this building caught fire several times; but by dint of a plentiful use of water from the hose in the building, and the spreading on the roof of carpets saturated with water, the edifice was saved. Had it not been for the fact, however, that the services of the large number of employes of this establishment were brought into requisition almost from the outset of the fire, the hotel would have been burned beyond all peradventure. The Wyoming Bank building, being nearly fireproof, was saved from destruction by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, who worked throughout with most commendable perseverance and alacrity. This structure, the upper part of which is occupied by the Wyoming Insurance Company, was not severely damaged. Probably $600 will cover the entire loss.

Among the heaviest losess, their means being considered, are the families who occupied the upper portions of the buildings on Market and Franklin streets. These were mostly of the working class, and in but very few cases was their furniture—their little all—insured. They have been thrown out of house and home; but the kind-hearted people here have made ample arrangements for affording them shelter.

It is at this time impossible to determine the exact extent of the losses incurred by this conflagration. The following, however, I have ascertained. Probably the full amount will not fall short of $200,000.

The losses were:—Dr. E. B. Miner, drugs, $500, no insurance; John Fazer, dry goods, $3000, fully insured; B. M. Stetler, bakery, loss $1500, insured for $400; Hounenick & Johnson, furniture, $12,000, insured for $5000; B. G. Carpenter, stoves, etc., $250, insured; A. C. Laning, residence damaged, $500; J. M. Hounenick, residence damaged, $400; Daniel K. Mead, barber, $600, no insurance; C. E. Butler, books and stationery, loss $10,000, insured for $3000; J. W. Lynde, watches and jewelry, $700; T. Parker, jewelry, $300; W. P. Miner (office of the *Record of the Times* newspaper), $10,000, no insurance; John Sturtevant & Co., crockery, $12,000, insured for $4000; Charles Cook, photographs, $500; F. L. Faries, hats and caps, $800; J. F. Jordan, watches and jewelry, $500, insured; building belonging to the Dennis estate, comprising hotel and store building, loss $22,500—insured for $7000. W. W. Loomis, saddlery and harness, $500—fully insured. James Taylor, bakery, loss $2500—insured for $1500. Justice S. E. Parsons' office, loss $300—insured for $150. Urquhart & Paine, grocers, loss $3000—fully insured. L. B. Perrine, "Whitehorse Hotel," loss $8000—insured for $2600. Pyle & Creveling, clothing merchants, loss trifling. Miss Catherine Patton, millinery establishment, fully insured. H. Hakes, law office, building total loss, books and property mostly saved—fully insured.

The above statement comprises nearly all the losers in stock and merchandise. The following are the principal sufferers by the loss of real estate property, most of which is insured:—John Granden, of Clinton, N. J.; and Z. Bennett, J. Sturtevant & Co., G. C. Butler, Housenick & Johnson, estate of Captain Dennis, W. Lee, Jr., T. Burnett, J. M. Courtwright, O. Collins, H. Hakes, and Dr. William Brisbane, all of Wilkesbarre.

As an earnest of the go-aheaditiveness of the people here, I may mention that in some cases contracts for new buildings to occupy the sites of the property destroyed have been made this afternoon, within five honors from the time the conflagration was brought under control.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Senate Rejection.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Thomas W. Sweeny, to be *Major* of the 16th Infantry.

Senate Adjournment.

It is the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers, that the Senate should not, under the provisions of the Civil Tenure bill, adjourn until all the vacancies have been filled by Presidential appointment and Senatorial confirmation. In some cases the Senate have rejected as many as three nominations for the same office.

The Trouble Between France and Prussia.

We believe we have quite good authority for stating that none of the diplomatic corps accredited to this country participate in the apprehensions of a war between Prussia and France, and none are less apprehensive of such a calamity than the representatives of those two great powers.

Reverdy Johnson and the Injunction Cases.

Upon being asked if he was not of the opinion that he had lost handsome fees in two or three good cases, to wit, the Reconstruction Injunction bills before the Supreme Court, by his course in the Senate when these measures were before that body, Senator Johnson replied that it might be so, but he thought not, for the reason that a considerable time ago Governor Sharkey desired him to undertake an application for a mandamus to compel the admission of the Southern States, particularly Mississippi, into Congress. He declined to undertake the task, although assured by Governor Sharkey that he had thoroughly studied the matter, and that it must result in success. In return he assured Governor Sharkey that, while he had not given the subject much attention, he had considered it sufficiently to satisfy himself that a mandamus would not lie in such a case; and as he always acted on his own judgment when undertaking proceedings in the courts, he should be under the necessity of asking to be excused in the premises. He thinks it was thus that he lost the confidence of certain of the public in him as a lawyer, if, indeed, he has been so unfortunate at all.

The Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Senate adjourned *sine die* this morning, after complimentary speeches and resolutions, and in the House, after the customary complimentary speeches, etc., were made, an adjournment *sine die* took place at 12 o'clock.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamships St. Laurent, from Havre, 28th ult., and City of New York, from Liverpool, 30th, have arrived. The news has been mainly anticipated by cable despatches.

The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, 28th, has also arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Great Fire in Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 11.—The extensive mill recently erected in this vicinity by the Pennsylvania Marble Company for sawing black marble, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is heavy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. McCann, Currey, Conway, and Toner, charged with assault and battery upon Officer Conway, tried and reported yesterday, the jury, after remaining out all night, this morning returned to the Court what they supposed to be a sealed verdict. But upon being told that their verdict was not in proper form, and that it was susceptible of different and contrary interpretations, they retired to correct it. After having sealed the verdict last night, the jury separated, and this morning they met to reconsider and reframe it. It is a question now whether the Court can enter judgment upon a verdict of guilty, were such a verdict to be returned.

Henry, alias "Dutch" Ahern was charged with the larceny, from the person of Cossuth Willitz, of $2000, the property of J. Ridgway. Willitz testified that he had been in the employ of Mr. Ridgway, whose place of business is at No. 57 South Third street; he one day last summer went to the Union National Bank and drew $3000 for Mr. Ridgway; he put the money in his inside breast pocket, and started to his place of business.

At Church alley he met some men going in an opposite direction; these men passed him; one of them brushed against him, and he missed $2000 of the money he had. A gentleman named Henry, who was standing by, told him that the defendant, who was standing across the street, was the man who had stolen his money. He went over, and a gentleman named Hunter came up; he accused the defendant of having his money, and the defendant answered that some one had his watch; Mr. Hunter then caught him, the defendant, by the collar and gave him such a round shaking that he was obliged to put his hand into his bosom and drop $2000.

The bill of indictment was found at the June term, 1866, but the defendant fled from the State, and was not caught until very lately; and, as the District Attorney said, "The fish must always be caught before it is cooked," this fish, after considerable swimming around, has been caught and well cooked. Verdict guilty.

Adam Hill was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a bridle and bit belonging to John W. Stetzle.

Henry B. Swain and John Crayton, were charged with the larceny of meerschaum pipes, valued at $117·00; the property of Louis P. Grim. The store, No. 331 Arch street, was entered last Saturday night. The Detectives received information of the affair, and upon hearing that Crayton had been giving cigars away, and showing a number of new pipes to his friends, they arrested him. He acknowledged that he had entered the place and stolen the goods. But it was also found out that these two boys had been selling these pipes at very low prices around the city.

Several of them were recovered from the pursuers, who testified that Swain was in company with Crayton when the pipes were sold. Swain was arrested, and one of the pipes was found upon him.

The detectives recovered twenty-three pipes and ten cigar-holders.

The jury convicted Crayton of larceny, and Swain of receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Comley vs. Biles. An action to recover for the use and occupation of a house. Defense, payment. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—George Hill vs. William K. Hopkin. An action to recover for work and material as was done on a restaurant at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Defense that defendant was merely a carpenter and colaborer with plaintiff, and that the proprietor of the restaurant, and not he, is responsible for the payment of plaintiff's bills. On trial.

The Washington Building and Saving Fund Association, No. 2, vs. John Hulseman. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $222·78. Remak for plaintiff; Hyer and Archer for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 11, 1867.

There is a moderate demand for money, and the rate on call is about 7 per cent. The recent depression in stocks has not been caused so much by the warlike character of the foreign news, as by the scarcity of money caused by the hoarding of the National banks in preparing for their quarterly statement to the Treasury Department; and the fact that so much monetary disturbance is occasioned four times a year in consequence, goes to prove that these returns are, to a great extent, calculated to mislead rather than to inform the public.

The returns of the National banks should, in order to secure uniformity, and convey an accurate idea of their condition, be made weekly, a plan which would obviate the serious and uncalled for inconveniences to which these institutions at present subject the whole financial and commercial community.

There was more activity on the Stock Board this morning, and a general improvement in prices.

Government loans closed as follows:—108⅝ was bid for coupon 6s, 1881; 109 for do. 1862; 107¼ for do. 1864; 108 for do. 1865; 107¼ for the policy; and 97½ for the 10-40s. There is a steady investment demand for State loans at recent prices. City loans were a fraction lower, and sales of the new issue were made at 100¼.

In Railroad shares there was more activity, and a general reaction in prices. Reading Railroad, which declined yesterday to 49¾, sold at 49·56 @50; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¼ @55⅝, the latter an advance of ¼; Minehill Railroad at 57¼, an advance of ½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 29@29¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 27⅜, a decline of ½. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 40 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 30 for the common stock; and 44 for Northern Central.

For Bank shares the quotations were without change.

Passenger Railroad shares were dull and weak. Hestonville were at 13½ and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136¾, an advance of 1⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7-30s Jy	105⅝	200 sh Read R	b20. 49·56
$10000 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 do	b10. 49·44
$800 do. New	100⅝	200 do	49⅝
$100 Pa 6s, W L	102	100 do	49⅝
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99	100 do	s5. 49⅝
$500 Harrisb'g 8s	91	100 do	49·31
100 sh Phila & Erie	27⅜	200 do	b30. 49⅝
2 sh Lehigh N	54	100 do	b12. 49⅝
20 sh Minehill	57½	100 do	b30. 49·56
1 do	57⅝	100 do	b30. 49·56
4 do	58⅝	200 do	49·44
17 do	57⅝	43 sh Penna R	55⅛
100 sh Cata Pf	29¼	21 do	55⅜
200 do	29	50 do	55⅜
100 sh Read R	s5. 49⅛	73 do	55⅜
300 do	b5int. 49⅛	100 do	55⅜
100 do	b5int. 49⅛	50 do	55⅛
100 do	49·44	3 do	55⅜
100 do	s5. 49·44		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅜@109; do. 1862, 108⅜@109½; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 107¼@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅝; do 5s, 10-40s, 97⅝@98⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105¼; do., July, 105⅛@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1864, 117⅛@118⅛; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., October, 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅛@115⅝; do., May, 1865, 112⅛@113; do., Aug., 1865, 111⅞@112; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., October, 1865, 110⅛@111⅛. Gold, 136⅜@136½. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@109; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108⅜@109⅛; do., 1864, 107⅝@107¾; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do. new, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@98; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 15½; May, 1865, 12⅜; August, 1865, 11½; September, 1865, 11; October, 1865, 10⅛. Gold, 136⅜@137½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 11.—There is no demand for Flour for shipment; but the home consumers purchase quite freely, and prices of good family grades have a decided upward tendency. The sales reach 700 barrels, including superfine at $9·30@10·25; extras at $10·50@11·50; Northwestern extra family at $12@14·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15; and fancy at $15·50@17·50. Rye Flour is wanted. A small lot sold at $8·50, an advance. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and prime lots are in good demand; but the absence of supplies restrict operations. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $3@3·35; and 1000 bushels California at $3·40. Rye has again advanced. Sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·65@1·66. Corn is scarce, and in good request at an advance of 2c. 38 bushel. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow in the cars at $1·27, and 2500 bushels Western white at $1·18. Oats are steady, with sales of 1000 bushels at 80c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·30@1·40 ₱ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....62

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Rebecca and Harriet, Brannan, Richmond, Preston Coal Co.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Salisbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr D. Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Dighton, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkin's Cove, N. Y., Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr James Jones, Jones, Providence, J. J. Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. Tilton, Fitzinger, Salem, Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr M. R. Hickman, Dickerson, Norfolk, Workman & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Salem, Quintard & Ward.
Schr Annie Betsey, Fox, Salem, C. Cummings.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr James Jones, Jones, from New York.
Schr Rebecca and Harriet, Brannan, from N. York.
Schr H. N. Godfrey, Weeks, from Salem.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Jersey City.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon, Del.
Str W. Whilden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

One ship, one barque, and one brig, all deeply laden.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liver

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Jefferson Davis' Greeting.

From the Tribune.

We have not seen one Southern paper which denounces the Reconstruction law as insulting and barbaric, and Congress as a body of traitors and tyrants, which does not hail the Democratic success in Connecticut as a Southern victory. There is not one paper of the kind which does not advise postponement of reconstruction, in the hope that other Democratic successes will gain for the Rebel States unconditional representation in Congress, and the ultimate repeal of the law. As during the war the Democratic party was the acknowledged champion of secession and rebellion, so is it now of the rebellious spirit which survives the dispersion of the Rebel armies.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has recently added his rejoicings to those of the Democrats in Connecticut, and assured them of his sympathies. As he mourned when Grant drove Lee from Richmond, when Sherman carried the stars and stripes through the heart of the South, so he mourned over every Republican triumph at the polls, and as he rejoiced when Union troops were routed at Chancellorsville, he rejoices over the election of Mr. English. That is very natural—we do not expect the leader of the Rebellion to exult in any success of the party which crushed it—but it is also very significant. Great must be the comfort felt by the Democrats to know that Mr. Davis believes "the Connecticut election to be one of which that State may well feel proud." It is a compliment which we rejoice he never paid to the Republican party; we ask approval from the loyal people, and not from the men who sought to destroy the Union.

Jefferson Davis rejoices in the Connecticut election because to him it "appears to be the turning point in the political struggle, and will have a great effect on the political balance of power, and on succeeding elections." In almost these very words he bade the Rebel armies take new hope from the Democratic victories in 1862. He thought the election of Horatio Seymour in New York the turning point of the war, as he now affects to believe that the election of Mr. English indicates the readiness of the North to abandon the party which saved the Union.

Let the conservatives and Democrats make the most of Jeff. Davis' pride in their Connecticut victory. We do not envy them the approval and alliance of a man who did his utmost to divide the Republic, and to establish an empire upon slavery. They may profit, if they can, by the fact that Andrew Johnson's administration can only be sustained in a way that encourages the hopes of the chiefs of the Rebellion. Every vote for his policy is a vote for the policy of Jefferson Davis, and the fellowship is not of our making. We are perfectly content that Mr. Davis should be proud of the Democrats, and that the Democrats should be proud of Mr. Davis.

Lame Ducks in Council.

From the Tribune.

To crowd the mourners, it must be allowed, is an offense against good taste and equally against good feeling, and therefore when an American laughs at the Confederate bondholders, he should do it like the elder Mr. Weller, "inwardly." A convocation of these enterprising but unlucky speculators was held at the London Tavern on the 20th ult., with a gallant but low-spirited admiral in the chair. Many were the speeches made, but the sum total of the whole matter was an assessment of 1-16 per cent. upon the ideal value of the bonds, to enable the Committee to hire lawyers, and make attachments, and carry on suits, and send good money after bad with courageous recklessness and desperate profusion. The Admiral stated that the Committee had been taking an opinion of "one of the first counsel in America," who thought not only that the bonds ought to be paid, but that they would be paid "at no distant day." (Applause.) The lawyer turns out to be the Hon. John L. O'Sullivan, for whose "opinion" we hope no very extraordinary sum was disbursed. The best way, as his faith was so lively, would have been to pay him in the very bonds of which he has such an excellent opinion.

Most of the speakers upon this interesting but melancholy occasion seem to have been both morally and intellectually in a muddled condition. Men who talked so freely of appealing to judicial tribunals should have remembered that treason is felony, and that felony taints every transaction into which it enters as an element. Those who hypothecated cotton to secure this loan, began by stealing the merchandise which they pledged; for every ounce of it had, by the most elementary principles of public law, been long before forfeited to the Government of the United States. The cash was borrowed by men who had no legal authority to borrow it; it was employed in an effort to change the political character of States; it was expended to destroy American nationality; and now, the experiment having disastrously failed, those who lent their money for these beneficent purposes have simply nobody to look to for repayment, for the palpable reason that they lent to nobody and nobody borrowed. They transacted business with myths, with shadows, with pretenders, with confidence men; and these, as is usual upon such occasions, having exhaled, it follows that the sad and the swindled may whistle for their money, as so many sad and swindled have whistled before. The payee may be passionately rampant, but the payer is not to be found. If people will lend their money to phantom States and ghostly Governments, they must take the consequences, among which prompt payment of principal, or even of interest, is hardly to be reckoned. There are only three parties who can possibly be called upon to protect these bonds, viz.:—

1. The "Confederate States," which are slightly hard to get at about this time.
2. The Reconstructed States, which are not the parties that borrowed the money.
3. The United States, which can scarcely be expected to pay for the petards prepared for their own hoisting.

It is true that Admiral Wallis, the Chairman, hit upon what he evidently considered an exceedingly brilliant and conclusive illustration. "By all international law," said this injured tar, "the country which was the conqueror recognized the debts of its predecessors. Prussia, for instance, had conquered Hanover, and had recognized its debts; but it appeared that the United States were determined to repudiate those of the South;" which is equivalent to saying: "I lent money to a thief upon pledge of stolen goods; but now, as the owner has received back his property, I expect him to pay my little demand." This is very bad logic indeed, even or an Admiral. Moreover, it is hardly likely that Prussia would have undertaken to pay debts contracted solely for her own dismemberment and denationalization.

We cannot see that this meeting did anything more than resolve "to raise a large sum," to which, we suppose, the lawyers will not make the least objection. The larger the sums, the stronger will be the opinion of eminent counsel that somebody ought to pay poor Admiral Wallis. But, sagacious mariner as he is, he will see, sooner or later, that for a plaintiff to recover there must be a defendant to recover from. The loan, in the very beginning, was a naked gambling transaction, and by this time the operators should have had enough of it. But hope springs eternal in the breasts even of Admirals out of pocket; and the victims of the "Southern Confederacy," having still a little money left, are determined to throw the dice again. Such desperation is very common, but it is also very pitiable.

Closing Scenes of the Mexican Empire.

From the Herald.

From its opening to its closing scenes the history of the Mexican empire has been a development of the idea in Burns' famous lines:—

The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley.

Austria, at the instigation of other European monarchies, and with the aid of France, seized he opportunity apparently afforded by the great civil war in which the United States were involved, to do despite to the Monroe doctrine and place Maximilian upon a throne in Mexico. But while our civil war has resulted in the triumphant restoration of the Union and the revival of the Monroe doctrine, a surprising variety of kaleidoscopic changes in the fortunes of Maximilian has ensued. Deserted by his European allies, who turned a deaf ear even to the touching personal appeals of the Empress Carlotta, Maximilian has witnessed the withdrawal of the French troops and the gathering of the Liberal forces, against which he has been compelled to fight almost single-handed. In his gallant but ineffectual struggle, surrounded and hemmed in at Queretaro by the troops under command of Juarez, he sees not only his throne tottering to its fall, but his very life in peril.

Austria now hastens to bespeak in his favor the protection of the United States Government. Alarmed by the fate of the Imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, the Emperor of Austria instructs his Minister at Washington to request the interference of the United States Government in case the Emperor of Mexico should be taken prisoner by the Liberals—a contingency only too probable—in order to prevent his execution, or the execution of any of the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. On the 5th of April, Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to this effect to the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied on the following day, informing the Minister that, in compliance with the request of the Austrian Government instructions, had at once been telegraphed to Minister Campbell at New Orleans, who had immediately acknowledged receiving the instructions, and in accordance with them had despatched a special courier to Queretaro, by way of Tampico, to present to President Juarez the remonstrance of the United States Government, which desires that all possible leniency shall be shown to Maximilian and his adherents in case they fall as prisoners into the hands of the Liberals.

Mr. Seward deserves applause for the promptitude with which he has responded to the appeal of the Emperor of Austria in behalf of his unlucky brother. The people of the United States will approve the action of the Secretary of State in this affair even more heartily than in the negotiations by which he has secured for seven millions dollars a permanent and inexhaustible ice-house beneath the North Pole.

What a curious double illustration of the new and commanding position of the United States among the nations of the earth is offered by Russia and Austria! The one cedes to us Russian America, and the other invokes our intercession in Mexico to save the life of Maximilian. And what a rousing reception the New Yorkers will extend to the ex-Emperor on his safe arrival in this city! Their ovations to Fanny Elssler, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Japanese Tommy, and even the Prince of Wales, will be utterly eclipsed by their welcome to the husband of Carlotta.

Fresh Troubles at the South.

From the Times.

The renewed reports of levee breakage at the South add to the complication of industrial affairs in that section of the country. The destitution of the people, the need of a fresh supply of labor, and the physical disasters consequent upon the extraordinary rise of the Mississippi, constitute a case which the nation cannot ignore. During the progress of the late war no attention whatever was paid to the condition of the levees that stayed the inroad of the great river; indeed, every break was regarded as a reinforcement for the Union army, and every inundation was as good as a minor victory. Plantations were overflowed in great numbers, stretches by the mile were given up to the rush of the flood, and no effort was made to repair the damage or to anticipate its recurrence. The consequence is that the scattered planters along the line have experienced during the last three years a series of disasters enough to dishearten the most hopeful, and utterly discourage new comers from an attempt at cultivation.

A very serious question is this which occurs to every Southern planter or Northern buyer—what can be done? In other days individual interest protected individual property, and each river-front owner served for his own sake as levee superintendent, ready to do his part and to call upon his neighbors to do theirs in repairing the slightest encroachment of the dreaded water. A different state of things prevails now. There is no community of interest. The plantations are more frequently rented than owned, colored men have charge of some, Northerners of others, and the old *régime* of others; and among these elements there is not the identity of feeling that formerly existed. The freedman would prefer to get a farm further back; the tenant, finding his acres too near the pending and probable danger, would be very apt to throw up his lease and secure one elsewhere. The fact of the case is simple and suggestive. The river is continually playing havoc with the levees and the adjacent country, and the residents along the line are unable to prevent it.

Accounts from Louisiana represent that the flood has come this year a month earlier than usual, and that its force and height are unprecedented. The great crevasse in what is popularly known as the Grand Levee, created intense alarm in the city of New Orleans even, and well-informed authorities say that the levees in no portion of the State are strong and solid enough to resist the enormous pressure to which they are now subjected. The levee referred to cost the people some $500,000, and was regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. By its destruction, pecuniary loss beyond immediate estimate is caused, and a general feeling of distrust, apprehension, and gloom engendered.

Other elements contribute to make this disaster appalling. The loss of crops, the destruction of houses and material, and the washing away of land, not to mention the unhousing of thousands of people, are to be followed with unerring certainty by the pestilential swamp fever, and the numerous varieties of disease that accompany the overflow.

At its next session Congress should devise some scheme for reconstructing these indispensable works. In the meantime the melting snow continues to find its way to the swelling tide, the river's flood is continually increased, and the damage to property is augmented. Something more comprehensive than simple "repairing" is needed. The subject is of the utmost importance, and nothing less than a broad and carefully matured system of construction and supervision will meet the difficulties of the future; those of the present are beyond control.

The Influence of Impeachment.

From the Herald.

There appears to be something very healthy in the influence of impeachment. Brandeth's pills are regarded as a very potent remedy for the sight, both intellectual and physical. In political life there is another pill equally potential, and that is combined in the prescription for the general impeachment of everybody holding public office. This pill should be extensively advertised as a grand panacea for all political ills. If the ailments of the body politic can be cured at all, it appears evident that an impeachment pill is just the thing to do it. The threat to impeach President Johnson by the House of Representatives, although it was not carried out, had a very good effect, and has resulted greatly to the benefit of the country.

Some of the Southern papers let out the secret that, inasmuch as the radicals in Congress were intent upon striking the first blow against a just and amicable reconstruction of the quondam Rebel States, President Johnson was preparing to arrest the members of Congress, and disperse that body after the Cromwellian fashion. Perhaps the Hon. Bobby Brooks, in his Connecticut speech, had some hint of that intention when he talked about filling the railroad cars with a million of men to assist in this dispersing of Congress. Dismissing all such small questions, however, it appears evident that Mr. Johnson, with the threat of impeachment, like the sword of Damocles, hanging over his head, has become most active in executing the laws of Congress. We were preparing articles of impeachment against Chief Justice Chase for dereliction of duty in refusing to try Jeff. Davis, according to law, or releasing him upon his parole, and for not carrying out the provisions of the Bankrupt law, as prescribed by the act of Congress. But we are glad to see that the Chief Justice is now acting like a man of good sense in coming up to the work, and carrying the Bankrupt law into operation. We hope that he will also be prompt in settling the case of Jeff. Davis. Thus in political life we observe that the process of impeachment is quite as potential in its medicinal effects as Brandeth's pills or the Phœnix bitters upon the human economy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,
Of the U. S. Military Asylum,
AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office
NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
UNTIL SATURDAY, 13th INST.
Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of dentity.
4 4 8t] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867, a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 200,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. J. 3d LUND SMITH,
4 6 11 Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tu1m3m1 M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 523 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 21t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE—A meeting of the corporators and stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 12 noon, at No. 223 WALNUT Street, back room, to ratify the action of the stockholders at their meeting held on the 9th instant. By order of the President.
4 10 2t W. NEILSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 423 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.
4 6 9t W. MOONEY, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
4 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS
INVISIBLE TRAIL
SKIRT.
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. *(See all the fashion magazines.)*

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS St.
NEW YORK.
3 2 stuth2m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 10 springs, $1 75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES
:MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tuth

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
3 19 3mrp

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $5 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148 THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4 2

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 23 stuthsm

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 11stuth

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.
The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 24

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
"Robin Adair,"
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother,"
"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

REMOVAL.
DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 12 3m

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

LADY CHIGNON HAIR OF HAIR.

London *Fun* has devised the following parody of Tennyson's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere:"—

Lady Chignon Hair of Hair,
You've won at last a great renown:
You've thought to turn a score of heads
With fashion when you took the town,
On me you shone, but when you'd gone
I knew the dodge that I'd admired—
The head of a Pre-Raffaelite!
Yours is not to be desired.

Lady Chignon Hair of Hair,
You needs must hide your head in shame;
Your tresses can't compare with mine,
For you know from whence they came;
And as I live, I would not give
A fig of yours, though bald I am;
A simple maiden's pretty locks
Are worth a thousand lumps of sham!

Lady Chignon Hair of Hair,
I stole the plaits from off your head;
Not many months have come and gone
Since they adorned a Kalmuck dead.
Oh, your nets—your soft *frizettes!*
A microscope was brought to me,
And there were those about the ends
Which you had hardly cared to see.

Trust me, Chignon Hair of Hair,
Though Paris fashions woman apes,
Your great-grandfather and his wife
Smile at the claims of bonnet shapes.
Howe'er this be, it seems to me
'Tis fair to fascinate and flirt;
Your hair's worth more than coronets
And simple braids than Russian dirt.

Chignon—Chignon Hair of Hair!
If you have lots of tails and bands,
Are there no pillows in your house,
Or sofa cushions near your hands?
Go, cram an ottoman or stool,
And stuff your sunny locks with tow;
Ask Paris for another freak,
But let this nasty fashion go!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

HOSPITAL CASES AND CASUALTIES.—The following-named persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

A middle-aged man named John Walters, residing in Mauch Chunk, was severely injured by a large stone falling upon him.

John Auld, a little fellow of five years, was seriously injured while playing in a lumber yard at sixth and Pine streets, by having some large boards fall upon him, breaking a leg, and otherwise bruising him.

Sarah Carr, aged five years, while playing with some children in Main street, Manayunk, fell and fractured one of her arms. She was taken to her home in Cotton street.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Professor Forepaugh was entering the cage of wild beasts belonging to Whitby and Co.'s Circus, the leopard sprang upon him and cut his face badly. They were performing at the time.

Francis Harrington, aged about 12 years, was dreadfully scalded by falling into a bucket of hot water, at the residence of his parents, No. 1615 Helmuth street. The injuries are so severe that his recovery is doubtful.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Joseph Ranton was arrested yesterday evening at Fifteenth and South streets on suspicion of purloining a set of ear-rings, etc. Alderman Lutz held him for a further investigation of the case.

J. M. Roberts and Nicholas Moore are the names given by two young men alleged to be sneak-thieves. They were arrested last evening for stealing a corset from the store of E. D. Koockogey, Eighth street, below Race. They were taken before Alderman Beitler, who held them in default of $1500 bail to answer.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.—An adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Eighth and Walnut streets, by the Journeymen House Carpenters now on a strike. It was reported that several boss carpenters were paying the price demanded, $3 per day, and that many of the men now at work in other shops at $2·75 would quit work on Saturday, unless the advance was given. A resolution to the effect that those on the strike would refuse to go to work unless $3 per day was paid was unanimously adopted.

NOT SO—THE JOURNEYMEN PLASTERERS STILL HOLD OUT.—The following letter has been received with reference to the Plasterers' strike in this city, and explains itself:—

A communication has been inserted in the New York *Herald* of to-day (Wednesday), stating that the plasterers of this city have gone to work at the old rates, and, therefore, the strike is at an end. Such is not the case, as we still hold out, and are as determined as ever.

(Signed) JOHN CHANDLER, President.
R. G. MOIR, Sec., P. Union.
Painters' Hall, Philadelphia, April 10, 1867.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Thirty dwellings have been commenced on Camac street, above Norris, and sixty on the same street, above Berks, are receiving the finishing touches. The square on Twelfth street between Norris and Berks is to be built up with dwellings receding fifteen feet from the usual line of the street, for the purpose of having a terraced yard in front; each house will also have a side yard.

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL.—This large building, located on Broad street, south of the Academy of Music, has progressed considerably within the past few months. The floors have been partially laid, and the plasterers were "roughing on" in the early part of the week. The front is of granite, with sandstone dressings.

PENALTIES AND FINES.—The fines and penalties returned by the Committing Magistrates for the month ending March 31, were as follows:—

J. R. Massey, $36 fines, and $30 costs; John Clouds, $32 fines; L. Godbou, $16 fines, and $31 costs, and William Neill, $2 fines.

PENSIONS.—The City Treasurer has paid the State pension to about 850 soldiers of the war of 1812, or their representatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mozart's grand opera of *Don Giovanni* will be presented this evening, with Mme Parepa-Rosa and all the great artists of the troupe in the cast.

To-morrow, last night of the season, *Lucia di Lammermoor.*

On Saturday afternoon, at the matinee, *Norma* will be played.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut Street Theatre, Mr. Murdoch will repeat his admirable rendition of *Hamlet*, which will be presented with a fine cast.

To-morrow, benefit of Mr. Murdoch—*The Stranger.*

Saturday afternoon, at the matinee, *The School for Scandal*, and in the evening, *The Inconstant: or, The Way to Win Him.* Mr. Murdoch as "Young Mirabel."

At the Walnut Street Theatre, Miss Lucille Western will appear in the title *role* in "Lady Macbeth" this evening, supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Waicot, and others. Miss Western will shortly play her great *role* of "Nancy Sykes," in *Oliver Twist.*

At the Arch, *Clairvoyance; or, the Man with the Wax Figures*, is having a great run. Mr. Edwin Adams and the whole company appear in the new play this evening. To-morrow (Friday) evening, Mr. Adams will take his first benefit.

At the American, the great combination troupe and the favorite *corps-de-cork* present an excellent variety entertainment.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY continue to present the *House that Jack Built* to full houses. They also present the *Black Japanners* every night.

HANTZ, the Illusionist, opens at Assembly Buildings early in May. He is said to be equal to Hermann, the renowned Prestidigitator and Aerostationist.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Critical Situation of Holland Discussed—Bismark's Designs—The Prussian Garrison at Luxembourg.

From the Paris Presse, March 25.

Is the *France* quite sure that there has been no negotiation relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg? On the other hand, is the *Temps* sure that a solution has been arrived at? We believe that affairs are more advanced than the *France* says; but that a solution is more distant than the *Temps* supposes. The critical situation of Holland at the present moment has already been shown. The language of the Berlin press leaves no doubt as to the desires and pretensions of Prussian policy, which would place Holland between the alternative of a territorial sacrifice or absorption in the Northern Confederation. M. de Bismark, in one of his last speeches, denied none of the pretensions of Prussia; he only declared that the Cabinet of Berlin would abstain, for the time being, from putting any pressure on Holland, in order not to give rise to a European question. Holland, then, knows what to expect, when M. de Bismark thinks the moment opportune to renew his demands and exercise the pressure necessary to their success. From whom may she expect assistance, if not from France? Luxembourg is of no importance, either political or commercial, to Holland, to which it is only united by the fact of their having the same ruler. The King of Holland cannot have a very strong liking for the *role* of vassal to Prussia, which henceforth is the only character possessed by the Princes of the Northern Confederation. He ought much more to desire the independence of his crown, as King of the Netherlands, than the satisfaction of reigning as Grand Duke over 200,000 Luxumburgians, under the good pleasure of M. de Bismark. The interest of the sovereign and the people is the same, and it is perfectly admissible that the King of the Netherlands should be disposed to exchange the possession of Luxembourg for a pecuniary indemnity, and an alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. We do not think that these dispositions of the King of Holland have been embodied in any document; it is more than probable that they have been established in diplomatic conversations merely under the title of an exchange of views on the eventualities of the future. But what appears to us certain is, that they ought to exist because they are in conformity with the present state of affairs. Has Prussia anything to do with the question? Yes and no. If Holland and France admit as legitimate and well-grounded the presence of a Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg, Prussia has a right to have an opinion, and ought to take her place as a contracting party to the arrangement which would be come to. If Holland and France refuse Prussia the right of holding a garrison at Luxembourg, in virtue of the provisions of the constitution she has destroyed, it is obvious that there is no need of consulting Prussia in any way. Such is the question of justice; but Prussia is at Luxembourg, and the difficulty is, to know how to turn her out. Shall we remind her politely of the rights which she does not possess, and request her to fulfil their conditions? Shall we accept the alternative of only entering Luxembourg by demolishing its walls? But who does not see that all the importance of Luxembourg is its fortress, which, when it is not in our hands, is an open gate to the French frontier? Where would be the benefit of the annexation if it had not for its object the stopping up of one of the openings made on our frontier in 1815? Would the addition of 200,000 souls to the French population be a serious compensation for the aggrandisement of Prussia and the unity of Germany? The simple excess of births over deaths gives us as much every year, without any necessity of asking M. de Bismark.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5·28 | MOON RISES.....0·51
SUN SETS.....6·35 | HIGH WATER.....7·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 28
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Mar. 28
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 29
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 30
C of New York	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
Celtic	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	New York	Bremen	April 11
Arago	New York	Havana	April 12
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 13
Great Eastern	New York	Havre	April 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	April 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 11
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Washington, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Specie, Smith, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. B. Morgan, Hopkins, Richmond, do.
Schr Northern Light, Buckminster, N. Haven, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Cambridgeport, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr Nightingale, Bebee, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, do. do.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Manchester Coal Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, Bath, Tyler & Co.
Schr Maria Hall, Griffin, Boston, Captain.
Sch'r G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sch'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Suwanee, Cobb, 29 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, 2 days from James River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship George R. Covert, Johnson, from Newport, E., 5th ult., for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 49, lon. 10, no date.

Ship Samoset, McCobb, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Queenstown 24th ult., had lost her mainmast-head.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 9th instant.

Barque Royal Charlie, Besse, for Philadelphia sailed from New Bedford 9th inst.

Brig N. Mitchell, Dumphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 6th inst.

Brig Ellen Barnard, Burgess, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 1st inst.

Brig Jane, McLellan, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., off Castle Island.

Brig Cambridge, for Philadelphia, at Guantanamo about 23d ult.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Van Gilder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr J. May, Neal, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr John Beatty, Henderson, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 9th inst.

Schrs E. H. Atwood, Higgins, and C. Loeser, Smith, from Boston, and E. C. Knight, Fuller, from Portsmouth, N. H., all for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th instant.

Schr E. A. Cummings, Whirlow, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schr North Pacific, hence, at New London 8th inst.

Schrs H. Simmons, Godfrey, and Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 8th inst.

Schrs S. Clark and C. Herrick, hence for Norwich, at New London 8th inst.

Schr A. Haley, Haley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 6th inst.

Schrs Minnesota, Butman, and J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 8th inst.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy, and M. B. Smith, Grace, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Juno, Smith, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 10th ult. for New York, with a cargo of naval stores, etc., and as she is now twenty-three days overdue, it is feared that she is lost. The Juno was a brig-rigged vessel of 629 tons register, rated A1½, was built at Bath Me., in 1862, owned by Murray, Ferris & Co., of New York, and employed in their line between New York and Wilmington, N. C.

The barque Wild Horse, Parr, of Windsor, N. S., from New York for Liverpool, with petroleum, went ashore near the Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Tramore Bay, on the morning of the 23d ult., and will, it is feared, become a total wreck; crew saved by the national lifeboat. A greater portion of the cargo will be saved, as the gale has since abated.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Dearborn, sailed from Charleston 7th inst. for Liverpool with 3562 bales upland and 287 bales of Sea Island cotton, being the largest cargo of the kind shipped from Charleston since the close of the war. The total number of bales (3850) weighed 1,681,209 pounds, and is valued at $541,852·57.

GROCERIES, ETC.

VERY CHOICE

OOLONG TEA,

$1·25 PER POUND

FOR SALE BY

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

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SPARKLING ALE.

Thirty casks William Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh STRONG ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

Also, a large assortment of high, medium, and low grades HAVANA CIGARS, just received this week for sale by the thousand, single box, or retail.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE

From Crosse & Blackwell's.

RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC.

Imported and for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

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FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

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"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Dav's, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 23 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

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$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25. —Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
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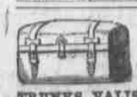

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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

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Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

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Of 38 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics, for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE

IN AID OF THE
SUFFERING SOUTHERN PEOPLE,
Under the auspices of the Amusement Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Fund Organization,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867.

THREE GREAT COMPANIES,
including all the Members of
DRAMATIC CORPS
OF
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
AND
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAS.

THREE SPLENDID PLAYS.

THREE POPULAR STARS,
AND
A BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION
OF
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TALENT.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

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NO EXTRA PRICE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN
AT
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN READING OPERA TROUPE.
UNDENIABLY GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock,
DON GIOVANNI.
Madame Parepa Rosa, Madame Patti Strakosch, M'lle Pauline Canissa, Signor Brignoli, Fortuna, Susini, Ferranti.
FRIDAY (LAST NIGHT),
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Madame Parepa Rosa, Signori Brignoli, Fortuna.
GRAND SATURDAY FAREWELL MATINEE,
At 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1. $1 admission. No extra charge for reserved seats.
REPETITION OF "NORMA."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
The distinguished histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
will appear in his world-renowned impersonation of
HAMLET,
Pronounced by the refined audiences that have witnessed it to be UNRIVALLED, and which is repeated THIS EVENING in obedience to a general public desire.

Hamlet	Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Ophelia	Miss JOSIE ORTON
Ghost	Mr. F. LAWLER

Friday—BENEFIT OF Mr. J. E. MURDOCH—THE STRANGER.
Saturday—WINE WORKS WONDERS,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE ONLY MURDOCH MATINEE,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Seats for Matinee can be secured now. Seats for Evening performance can be secured six days in advance. In preparation a new play, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 11,
the charming young actress
LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her great impersonation of
LADY MACBETH,
FOR THE LAST TIME
during the present engagement, in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy in 5 acts of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.

J. B. Roberts as	Macbeth
C. H. Clarke as	Macduff

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST NIGHT OF CLAIRVOYANCE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
"EDWIN ADAMS."
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
The Great Play, in 5 acts,
with new scenery, machinery, and great cast, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
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THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron.....EDWIN ADAMS
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE.....Accompanist
Tickets.....$1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. 4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, 1867,
At half-past 4 o'clock.
First and only appearance for fifteen months of
THEODORE HABELMAN,
The distinguished German Tenor.
Tickets, One Dollar each. 4 8 4t

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ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, at ½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 2 6 3m

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READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS

OF THE

Reading Accommodation Train.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, the Reading Accommodation Train will leave Reading at 7·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning to Reading will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Additional Accommodation Train Between Pottstown and Philadelphia.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, an Accommodation Train will leave Pottstown at 6·20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning to Pottstown, will leave Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M. [4 4 9t

The above trains stop at all intermediate stations.

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THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

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Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
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DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
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For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 228 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
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READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 8, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8·40 A. M and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·20 A. M. and 1·50 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·35 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 11·22 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train leaves New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 3·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 4 8]

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THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867.

The Development of the Southern Situation.

The great meeting of freedmen held at Petersburg, Va., on Monday, and the remarkable letter of John Minor Botts read to that meeting, and published in full in our columns yesterday, show that the frequently expressed opinion that the colored citizens of the South will vote the Democratic ticket in accordance with the dictates of their old masters, must be received with a great deal of allowance. Similar testimony is afforded by the immense mass meeting of freedmen held in Knoxville, Tennessee, and addressed by the leading orators, white and black, of that State. To the same effect are the persistent efforts which are being made by Sharkey, Walker, Jenkins & Co., to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction law. All these things go to show that the old dynasty that has so long held sway in the South—a dynasty founded on slavery and aristocracy—is about to pass away. It is already melting like mist before the rising sun of freedom and equality.

There are two classes of the old Rebel Slave States. First, those in which the whites have a largely preponderating majority of the population; and, secondly, those in which the blacks are nearly one-half or more than one-half of the people. Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Arkansas are examples of the former; South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana are types of the latter. Now, in all the former class of States there is a large body of original and persistent Unionists—men who never believed in the Rebellion and never went into it, but, on the contrary, did all they could to oppose it, and in many instances suffered very severely by it. It may safely be anticipated that this body of original Unionists, which now forms the nucleus of the Republican party in each of these States, will take good care that the colored citizens shall be thoroughly informed as to the true bearings of the political struggle in which they are about to become active participants. This Petersburg meeting shows how it will be done in Virginia, and the Knoxville meeting shows how the thing is working in Tennessee. In North Carolina the Republicans, white and black, have already organized and adopted a platform which fully covers the great issues of the day. Proceedings of a similar character have been held in Arkansas. In these States we have never had a moment's doubt that the Republicans, by a thorough organization and canvass, would be able to carry the day. The colored population of these States is more intelligent than that of the Gulf States, and is already well posted in the political movements of the day.

In regard to the States where the blacks form a full moiety of the inhabitants, the only possible hope of the Democrats for success is in dividing the vote of the colored citizens. This they have commenced working for in good earnest. The speech of Wade Hampton shows the line of policy they intend to pursue. And it is worthy of observation, that the tone of the press in these States is much more conciliatory towards the colored citizens than it is in those States where the two races are not so evenly divided. If the Democrats shall succeed in gaining any large portion of the colored vote in these States, it can only be at the expense of conceding to the blacks the fullest guarantees for political equality—such guarantees as could only be violated at the imminent risk of a bloody revolution. Said Wade Hampton to the blacks, at Columbia, "If after we have framed a new Constitution, you find in it one law for the white man, and another for the black man, then vote it down, and refuse us your confidence."

This, then, is the aspect of the Southern problem, so far as it relates to the vote of the colored citizens. In all those States where there is a nucleus of the original Union element around which the negro can rally, he will do so, and the Republicans will carry the day. In the States where the two races are pretty evenly divided, and where the whites were almost unanimously Rebels, the contest will be more doubtful, but can be carried by neither party without giving the strongest guarantees to the blacks of civil and political equality.

European Complications.—Foreign despatches indicate a difficulty between England and Spain, and also between Turkey and Greece. When combined with the threatening attitude of France, Prussia, and Holland, to say nothing of Italy and Austria, we think that Europe looks "unsettled." We do not think, however, that the Eastern question will result in war, for the known sympathy between Russia and Greece will deter the Porte from any attack on the latter power. We should not be surprised, however, to see a collision between Spain and England, if the Spanish monarch still persists in refusing indemnity for the Tornado. In case of such a war, it would be well for our Government, with all its getting of territory, to keep an eye on Cuba. The Spanish Territory is not replete with coin, and the Spanish credit is not so good as to render the purchase-money of the Island a blessing to her Most Catholic Majesty in case of foreign war. With Yankee shrewdness, we must watch Cuba, which is worth a hundred Russian Americas, prospectively liable as they may be.

Nominations for the New York Constitutional Convention.

As our readers are aware the State of New York is about to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention to revise her Constitution. By the terms of the law calling the Convention thirty-two of the delegates are to be elected by a general ticket throughout the State, only sixteen of whom are to be voted for by any one person. The object of this magnanimous feature of the law, passed by a Republican Legislature, is to give each of the two great parties a chance to elect sixteen of their best men to the Convention.

Nominating Conventions were held yesterday by both parties—by the Republicans at Syracuse, and by the Democrats at Albany—and their respective tickets put in the field. The Republicans nominated Waldo Hutchins, William Evarts, George Opdyke, A. J. R. Duganne, George W. Curtis, Horace Greeley, Joshua M. Van Cott, Ira Harris, Erastus Cook, Martin J. Townsend, William A. Wheeler, Charles Andrews, Tracy Beadle, Charles J. Folger, Erastus Crosser, and Augustus Frank.

This as a whole is an able ticket. Mr. Evarts is the distinguished Republican lawyer of New York city, who was supported as Seward's successor in the Senate at the time when Ex-Senator Harris was elected. George W. Curtis is the accomplished editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and one of the finest political writers and speakers in the country. Mr. Greeley is known everywhere as the editor of the *Tribune*. Judge Harris is an able lawyer, of great judicial as well as political experience. Charles J. Folger is at present one of the leading members of the New York Senate, and is an able and experienced legislator. The presence of such men as these cannot fail to exert a happy influence upon the Convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Republican Convention.

"*Resolved*, That the delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention, this day appointed, be instructed to support, by every honorable means, an amendment giving to the black man the same rights of ballot as to the white man."

The Democratic Convention passed no resolutions, and nominated the following ticket:—Augustus Schell, George Law, Henry C. Murphy, Homer A. Nelson, David L. Seymour, Jacob W. Hardenburgh, Smith N. Weed, Alonzo C. Paige, Francis Kernan, George F. Comstock, John Magee, Henry D. Basto, Isaac Butts, H. C. Cheesebro, John G. Martin, Marshall B. Champlain.

There are some strong men on this ticket, such as Judge Paige, Henry C. Murphy, Francis Kernan, John Magee, and Homer A. Nelson, and they will make valuable members of the proposed Convention.

That feature of the law which has secured the presence of thirty-two of the ablest men of both parties in the Convention, is worthy of particular commendation, and may well be followed as a precedent by other States.

A Radical Victory.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted in a gain of nearly six hundred votes for the Republican party. Heretofore they have always lost the town by over five hundred. This year they have carried it by eighty-five majority. The fact that the victors were opposed to the influx of the Democracy of New York, who come on Sunday to drink in Jersey City, since the Registry act in the Metropolis, had a great deal to do with the victory. The Democracy, to curry favor with the largest portion of the population, were ready to turn the city into a beer garden and brothel. But they overstepped their mark, and all respectable citizens, uniting with the Republicans, placed in power a Mayor who will not favor the gratification of debauchees in order to secure their political influence.

Condition of our National Banks.—The exhibit of the condition of our National Banks, published this morning, shows accurately the state of their finances before the commencement of business on the morning of the 1st of April. The aggregate resources of the Banks of New York amount to $377,790,364; in Philadelphia, to $78,045,537; in Boston, to $127,604,785. The circulation of those of our own city reaches $11,006,790, while the out-standing notes of the State Banks are reduced to $135,085. The profits in our city is $1,708,813, an average of $569,604 a month. From this data we infer that most of the National Banks are doing a thriving business.

Strikes.—We regret to notice the prevalence of "strikes" among the working classes. The carpenters, slate roofers, iron men, and coal miners, with we do not know how many more trades, have recently struck for higher wages. We deplore any such remedy. The balance of supply and demand will secure a just remuneration to the laborer, and any combinations, such as those attempted, only provokes antagonism between labor and capital, and looks like an attempt on the part of the former to secure extortion. Without any such conflict we think that justice could be secured.

Another Step Westward.—The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is expected to reach Salina, four hundred and sixty miles west of St. Louis, on Saturday. Track laying is in progress at the rate of a mile and a half per day.

Salina is close to the great buffalo range of the "plains." Here is a chance for our amateur sportsmen that does not often occur.

At the present rate of progress by this road, Denver will not be far off from its terminus by next New Year's day.

Italian Opera.—The fine comic opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was admirably performed last evening, at the Academy, by the Parepa-Brignoli Troupe, and the audience was large and appreciative. Madame Parepa, whose *forte* would seem to be tragedy, agreeably surprised every one by her naive and graceful impersonation of "Rosina." It was a most successful portrayal of the character, and gratified the audience greatly. Vocally it was also highly enjoyable, the music of the *role* having been executed in the best possible style, and with all the many requirements necessary to successfully interpret such a florid composition. The "Una voce poco fa" was particularly well given, and was greeted with a well-deserved *encore*. It was, in truth, splendidly sung, Madame Rosa seeming to sing it *con amore*, and with evident gratification to herself. "Il Baccio," which she introduced in the second act, was also charmingly rendered, and with a finish and brilliancy that made the performance sparkle again. It was also enthusiastically *encored*, and, in fact, all that Parepa was called upon to do was accomplished with the ease, completeness, and grace of the consummate artist.

Ferrantis' "Figaro" was an excellent performance, both vocally and histrionically. His "Largo al Factotum" was highly relished by the audience, and was sung and acted as only a finished artist of the buffo school could have done it. His personation of the part was one of the best we have ever been treated to, and entitles him to an exalted position as a buffo singer. Brignoli's *romanza* was very artistically sung, and was warmly applauded, and in the concerted music he was much better than usual.

Susini's "Doctor Bartolo" was a highly unctious performance, and amused the audience vastly. Susini is a wonderfully versatile artist. It matters not what the character is—serious, serio-comic, or comic-positive—he seems perfectly at home in each, and imparts to all, the influence of his peculiar genius for the lyric stage. "Don Bassilio" was acceptably done by Sarti, and the orchestra was excellent, and was very intelligently led by Signor Niccolao.

This evening Mozart's magnificent *Don Giovanni* will be given, with Parepa, Madame Strakosch, Mad'lle Canissa, Brignoli, Susini, Fortuna, and Ferranti in the cast, and a most complete and successful performance of the work may very properly be anticipated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ THEODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR of the "Independent," New York, will Lecture under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867, at Concert Hall, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"Corner-stone of Reconstruction." Also, Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE, the eminent Elocutionist, has kindly volunteered to read "Sheridan's Ride," and the celebrated BLACK SWAN will sing.

Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents. Single admission, 35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 4 11 4t.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867.

4 11 th s tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

☞ THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS OF the City of Philadelphia and vicinity will meet at the Hall of the Washington Hose Company, NINTH Street, above Filbert, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, 1867.

All Employing Plasterers are invited to be present.

GEORGE GORDON, President.
JAMES T. ALLEN, Secretary. 4 10 2t*

☞ A HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT within reach, lacks an important safeguard of health and life. A few doses of this standard remedy for indigestion, constipation, and biliousness, relieve every distressing symptom and prevent dangerous consequences. [4 9 tuthss4

FOR SALE BY THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

☞ DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

is warranted a quick and sure cure.

It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES

CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu4

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 6, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.

Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.

NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

3 5 tuthstu4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 tf UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

LIFE INSURANCE.

A CARD.

The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,

Is emphatically A HOME COMPANY. It has been in existence THIRTY ONE YEARS, and has never contested a claim. Its Capital and Assets on the 1st of January, 1867, amounted to

$2,455,355·56.

It combines Mutual Insurance with the security of a Capital. All the insured for whole of life, including those on the ten year plan, participate in the BONUSES of the Company. Its privileges are liberal, its profits absolute, and its premiums moderate.

For Books or Circulars call at the office.

NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMAS BIDDLE, President.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent. [4 11 thstu3t*

DR. S. CHAMBERLAINE, of No. 238 South NINTH Street, will attend at the Office daily, at 1 o'clock.

25
CENTS.

READ! READ!

The Water-Proof Shirt Front. What is it? It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

25 CENTS.

FOR SALE
AT THE
FURNISHING STORES,
WITH A
WATER-PROOF
SHIRT FRONT
YOU MAY GO

To Paris and back without a Change of Linen.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.

THUS, TOO,

You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too

The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen, and preserve the temper of your wife.

MANUFACTORY:
No. 44 South THIRD St.,
SECOND STORY.

NEW ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE
ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.
To this end, and
AT GREAT COST,
She has entirely
REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
In every part,
A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM
OF
MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,
And altogether
UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY.
Has been fitted up in a style
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To ensure
THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,
And enable her to display advantageously
THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS
Which she begs to state, will this season
SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS,
She having added such
PECULIAR FACILITIES
To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only
SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her
ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT
AND
GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES
ARE
RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,
Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of
THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of
SILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES, VEILS, SCARFS,
HANDK'FS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.

This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of
MR. H. MYERS,
(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit
MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,
Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at
MORE MODERATE RATES
than they can be had elsewhere in the city.
THE MOURNING DEPOT,
heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be
GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED
by any similar establishment in the Union.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
will be received and offered on the arrival of
EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street

FOR SALE,—
AT HARKNESS' BAZAAR,
On Saturday Morning,
—April 13, BAY TEAM, warranted sound and kind. Can trot in three minutes on the road. Formerly the property of C. C. Baker, Esq. 4 11 2t*

JUST ARRIVED,
FROM LIVERPOOL AND HAMBURG,
Per Steamship Germania,
Steamship Peruvian,
Ship Cumberland, and
Barque Maria—

30 Casks Zinc,
3200 Boxes Tin,
30 Boxes Taggers' Tin,
6 Casks Hardware,
8 Casks Bake Pans,
300 Pigs Lead,
500 Pigs Tin,
18 Casks Antimony,
32 Casks Emory,
5 Bales Files,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. G. TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 11 2t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
AGENTS FOR;
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL
OF
TOWNSEND & CO.
TO
No. 59 North SECOND Street,
BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our
REMOVAL
To, No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. WHITE,
No. 13 North SECOND Street.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 stuth2m4p] ALL WIDTHS.

Consumptives! Read this Certificate. It Seems Like Raising One from Death. It is Certified to by her Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Dr. Schenck—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast; seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead; several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit world. I was confined to my bed two months at one time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hope of getting better, and as regards getting well, that was entirely out of the question. And, to think this day I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. Schenck's Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle, until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from the palpitation of the heart, and wo weeks after I commenced taking your medicine this difficulty ceased.

When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office, it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception room, I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was as sallow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy, and sleepy. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were affected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me; it seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all took right hold in the right place. The Pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Seaweed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good.

To show what great power the medicines had in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was, besides all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you! is the sincere desire of one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 514 Thompson street, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case.

Yours, with much respect,

MARY SCHNAIDT.

Now Mrs. Joseph H. Baldwin.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true.

T. B. MILLER,
Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE UNIVERSITY—JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE CLASS OF 1868.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the friends of the University of Pennsylvania, will assemble in the Hall of the University, on Ninth street, between Chesnut and Market, to witness the Junior Exhibition of the class of "68." The following programme will show the character of the attractive entertainment:—

March.....Gung'l
Prayer.....By the Provost
Duetto, from *Trovatore*.....Verdi
Oration—"Literary Revolutions".....Joseph C. Fraley
Hilda Waltzes.....Godfrey
Oration—"Music".....Henry Budd, Jr.
Romanza—*Night in Granada*.....Kreutzer
Oration—"Exaggeration".....William R. Wright
Song—"Ye Merry Birds".....Gumbert
Oration—"Impudence".....James P. Sims
Aria, from *Le Prophete*.....Meyerbeer
Oration—"True Appreciation of Nature".....Charles F. Ziegler

Selection of College Songs.

Oration—"Critics".....Gustavus B. Horner
Benediction.
Galop—"Sirenen."

STEALING CLOTHING.—For some time past, dwellings in South Broad street have been robbed, on different occasions, of large amounts of clothing. The police became cognizant that there was a party of individuals engaged in these operations, and have arrested several of the main movers. Last night Neil Gallagher was arrested at Twentieth and Shippen, on a warrant issued by Alderman Dallas, sworn out by Officer McKinney, for being one of the persons engaged in these robberies. A lot of clothing was recovered from him, which was identified as belonging to a house lately robbed. He was committed by Alderman Dallas, in default of $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

BURGLARY.—Last night, at a late hour, the residence of Mr. Kean, No. 2034 Vine street, was ransacked by burglars. The depredators gained admittance by prying off the trap-door on the roof of the dwelling, and on passing out went through the regular passage. They obtained $40 in money, and, by appearances, were operating in an extensive manner, as a large amount of silver-ware, ornaments, etc., were piled and packed up ready to be taken away. The parties were frightened off, as some articles which they had taken were dropped in their flight.

A VISITOR.—Last evening a youth of tender age introduced himself to the family of Dr. Thomas, residing on Twelfth street, above Filbert, who were somewhat astonished to find him in a basket, well bound up. An officer passing took charge of the waif, who was sent to the Almshouse.

TEMPERANCE MEETING—ADDRESSES BY REVS. ALFRED COOKMAN, JOHN MOORE, AND OTHERS.—Last evening a temperance meeting was held in the Second Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage), Seventh street, above Brown. The attendance was very large, and all seemed deeply impressed with the exercises. The inclemency of the weather, no doubt, prevented many from participating, but, nevertheless, the deep interest manifested by all gives hope that they will profit by what they heard, and unite all their energies in furthering the temperance cause.

The exercises were opened by the singing of a trio from *Attila*. Rev. Dr. Henderson then led in prayer.

The duett of "The Swallows" was then rendered with splendid effect.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage presided.

In introducing Rev. Alfred Cookman, he said:—Friends of the cause of Temperance, I have to congratulate you on the entertainment that you will have this evening. I will not detain you with any extended remarks. Allow me to introduce to you the eloquent Rev. Dr. Cookman.

This gentleman, on coming forward, said:—He did not expect to be called on so soon or so suddenly. His object was to hear the subject under consideration before he branched out and entered upon any eloquent remarks, as you have been pleased to denominate them. I will simply make a few remarks respecting this vital matter. It impresses me as rather an extraordinary thing for a *main*-iac—I place special emphasis on the *main* part of the word—to appear before an intelligent audience to speak upon any subject, but especially respecting the madness which has been occasioned by intoxicating drink. I am here, this evening, not from a lunatic asylum, not from the gloomy cell of an infuriated madman, but I am here from one of the most comfortable of earthly homes, in order that I may bear my humble testimony against a drink which, in ten thousand instances, has hurled reason from its honored throne, and made it necessary to manacle the limbs of man made after God's own image. Nor, sir, am I to be intimidated in this discharge of my duty by the utterance of any opprobrious epithets. Maniacs, I thank them for it. I glory in it. Standing before the intelligent people of Philadelphia, I would employ the language of Christianity's great champion, and say I would that all who see me to-night, aye, and every citizen of this city and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, aye, and o the entire world, I would that every living beln were not almost, but altogether such as I am in this respect. If I am a maniac, I rejoice to know that I am a free and untrammelled maniac. No clanking chains are attached to these limbs. I stand to-night upon America's soil, and I rejoice that I am among Bible-loving people. The whisky-sellers of this country charge us with an unwarrantable interference with their rights and privileges. It was only a short time since, apparently, that a proprietor of one of these miserable establishments, in his chagrin and disappointment, occasioned by the action of the authorities in the discharge of their sworn duties in closing his miserable groggery on the Sabbath day, provided himself with a shingle, and daubed upon it in large capitals, "Liberty is Dead," and set it up over the gateway of his establishment. "Liberty is dead." Dead to those children of another race who on this western continent are to-night rejoicing and exulting in the liberty wherewith they have so recently been made free. Let us inquire what kind of liberty this is? Liberty to blast noble hopes, to blight encouraging prospects, to crush innocent hearts, to desolate happy homes, to ruin character, to undermine health, to blind life's pathway, and invest eternity with a terrible darkness. Aye, Liberty is dead! Would that the liberty of every rumseller was twice dead and torn up by the roots. The liberty of the rumseller is one of the most fearful curses that ever affected poor, suffering, struggling humanity. I rejoice to know that there is great zeal being exhibited in this thing, and that you are preparing for the capture. The wolf is revealing himself, his eye-balls are red with rum and rage, and his fearful howlings indicate resistance. But the experience of the past will help us to overthrow him. God is on our side; the angels are on our side; truth, human sympathy, and the church are on our side; and I believe, sir, that the victory will be on our side. In every page of our statute book the law acknowledges prohibition. The same law which guards against the sale of putrid meats and other articles calculated to injure our fellow men, should govern us in relation to the sale of liquor. Let us put this evil against which we as temperance men are fighting, in the same category as we place lotteries, gambling houses, and other great evils. Those who are guilty of selling intoxicating liquors appear to be insensible of the injury they are doing to those to whom they deal out these poisonous drugs. Look at the vast number of children and women who are made unhappy and sent to our Almshouse and prisons through the evil resulting from this vice. Husbands and fathers drink, and their families feel the unhappy consequences. Let us approach for a moment the keeper of one of these houses where deadly poison is sold, and argue the case with the proprietor. He will charge us with bigotry, and exultantly turn away shaking his bag of dollars at us—the product of sales. Moral suasion will not do. Fifty years have been employed to avert this evil, and yet it exists among us. We must have moral suasion in connection with healthy legislation. The speaker here referred to the noble course of Governor Geary in reference to this matter, and looked to him to stand by the reform, and thus aid in saving from ruin multitudes who are fast going down the road to ruin in consequence of indulging in strong drink.

Rev. John Moore followed in an able address, which was listened to by all present with marked attention.

The hour having arrived to adjourn the meeting, Rev. Mr. Talmage, who would otherwise have spoken, said it would be very intemperate to prolong the proceedings. He then pronounced the benediction.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.—On complaint being lodged by Mrs. Durell, who resides on Wood street, above Seventh, the following-named parties were arrested for enticing men, as it is alleged, to purchase tickets in an institution established in some part of Kentucky—Samuel Babb and George Davis, somewhat advanced in years, who keep a rummery and gambling saloon in Fifth street, above Race; Charles Patrick, William Benjamin, and William Glachins, who live in the vicinity of Race and Fifth, and who, under cover of various professions, make a business of selling tickets in lotteries, and effectually gull such persons purchasing. Alderman Hurley held each to answer next Tuesday at 4 P. M., in $500 bail.

MAGNIFICENT MILLINERY.—The Spring fashions in millinery are exquisite to a degree, and Mad'lle Keogh, No. 904 Walnut street, has made great preparations for their presentation. Her elegant store has been greatly enlarged and beautified, and it is now complete and magnificent in all its departments. Mad'lle Keogh has already introduced every Parisian and London novelty, in fancy as well as mourning millinery, and our lady readers should inspect her rich and varied *modes* and stock, and thus be strictly in the fashion.

YOUNGSTERS IN TROUBLE.—Frederick Sheehan and Hugh Croty, each having attained the age of twelve years, were yesterday afternoon arrested for stealing pocket and memorandum books from a trimming store, owned by Miss Hunter, located in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Croty was sometime ago arrested for arson; but on account of his youth and his first appearance before Court, sentence was suspended. As it is now, both go to the House of Refuge.

A MAD DOG.—About 6 o'clock this morning, a mad dog, in and about Second and Christian streets, kept small children and older persons within doors through fear, and bit a number of dogs in the vicinity, which dogs, after being nipped in the neck by said mad dog, were immediately despatched by their owners. Officer William Goodwin shot the cause of all the trouble, and killed him instantly.

VERY ELEGANT BROAD STREET RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE.—We see by an advertisement on the eighth page that Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale, 23d April, a very elegant four-story brown stone residence, No. 1248 North Broad street. It has all the modern conveniences, and is handsomely furnished. Lot, 25 feet front, 160 feet deep. Immediate possession.

LARCENY.—William Shaw and John Adams were, last evening, arrested in the vicinity of Fourth and Carpenter streets, on suspicion of having been engaged in a petty larceny committed near there some nights since. They were committed by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing.

STEALING A DOG.—Patrick Burke, aged forty years, was arrested yesterday at Sixteenth and Filbert streets for having, the day previous, enticed a valuable dog, having a valuable collar on, from its owner. Alderman Jones held him in $400 bail to answer.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION IN CAMDEN.—Coroner Roberts held an investigation this morning in the case of John Markey, who died on Saturday last. The circumstances of the case and the cause of his death are set forth in the following evidence:—

Harris Hampton sworn—I was passing Parson's Hotel, on the 2d of April; I heard a scuffle in the house; it was about a quarter before twelve o'clock P. M.; that attracted my attention to the door; I saw a man coming out of the door backwards; he fell on the pavement, and then kind of raised his head about half a minute; I then saw a young man come through the door, and stepped down on the pavement, and hit him between the eyes; the man fell like a log; I said to the man, "You have killed him;" he said, "I have not;" I told him the man wouldn't live five minutes; then he caught him (deceased) by the shoulder and said "John, none of your fooling;" I said he wasn't fooling; I then told him he ought to be arrested; he said, "If you take it up just step down here on the lot and I will serve you the same."

The witness recognized Bradley as the one who struck deceased.

John B. Fine sworn—I was present at the time of the occurrence; I saw what occurred outside; Bradley was in the doorway when he struck Markey; to the best of my knowledge he had hold of Bradley.

Dr. Cullen testified—That the deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony was simply corroborative of the above.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said John Markey came to his death from blows inflicted and injuries received at the hands of Alexander Bradley, at Parson's Hotel on the second of April, 1867.

Bradley was committed to answer at Court.

ROBERT F. BATES, of Philadelphia, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Regular Army, in the Eighteenth Regiment of the United States Infantry. Mr. Bates was formerly Adjutant of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and passed the ordeal of examination for his present promotion in the most satisfactory manner.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BOND-ROBBER.—Detectives Taggart and Smith arrested one Harris Betson, last evening, on suspicion of his complicity in a $7000 bond robbery on the 22d of February last, from the dwelling of Mr. Hague, on Buttonwood street, near Seventh. He is committed for a hearing.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with FEVER and AGUE, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specific for that disease, for $1·00. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would *take back the other box and refund the fifty cents.* The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1·00. See advertisement in another column.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

OXYGENIZED AIR is not only rational in theory but perfect in practice. Successful beyond question. Let physicians, as well as patients, thoroughly investigate the claims of this remedy, and we pledge our honor that all other systems of medical practice will soon be mentioned as among the things that were.

H. J. HARTWELL, M. D.,
No. 1210 Spruce street.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Mos people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE FINE ARTS.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, the closing sale of Paintings, the collection of Messrs. McClees & McCann, will commence at their Art Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street, under the management of B. Scott, Jr. As this firm is about giving up the business, every painting will be sold without reserve, which will afford a splendid opportunity to obtain paintings of merit at a moderate cost.

OUR NEW UNRECONSTRUCTED.—In our Russian Possessions not only are the blubber-eating Esquimaux to be taught the use of manhood suffrage, but also the value of comfortable Clothing. These can only be taught by the introduction of cheap elections, and ready-made Clothing establishments like Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the "Continental," in this city.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open their Spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats, on Thursday, April 11, when they will be pleased to see their patrons.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.—We will make a sale of high-class paintings on or about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to contribute should have them in the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by Tuesday, the 16th instant.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WREATH AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES—Mouldings of Walnut, Rosewood, and Berlin Gilt—on hand and made to order, at Reimer & Co.'s Looking Glass and Picture Frame Emporium, No. 624 Arch street.

PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS"—wondrous scent!
Pure, rich, refreshing, healthful, permanent.
—*Amsterdam Recorder.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. LASH & Co.

FURNITURE beautifully upholstered, varnished, and repaired at very moderate charges, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING GLOVES. McINTIRE & BROTHER.
Spring Gloves, McIntire & Brother,
Spring Gloves, McIntire & Brother,
Spring Gloves, McIntire & Brother,
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CRAGG—FERREY.—On the evening of the 6th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. GEORGE CRAGG to Miss CECILIA FERREY, only daughter of the late William Ferrey, Esq., all of this city.

STRANG—BARNITT.—On the evening of the 8th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. HENRY L. STRANG, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss BARBARA H. BARNITT, of this city.

DIED.

HAGY.—On the 10th instant, EMMA C., only child of William A. and Sallie L. Hagy, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William Hagy, No. 442 N. Second street, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCVEY.—On the 10th instant, ELIZABETH T. MCVEY, aged 1 year and 3 days, daughter of John and Anna McVey.

Her funeral will take place on to-morrow (Friday), the 12th instant, from the residence of her parents, Main street, Manayunk. Funeral to proceed to St. John's Church, Manayunk.

MARTIN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ELLEN MARTIN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. MCoy, No. 1536 Parrish street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, JOHN A. SMITH, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Monroe Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.; the Norma Association; and Friendship Fire Company, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 851 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.

WATSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 9, after a short illness, JOHN GOODWIN WATSON, aged 1 year 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel H. Austin, Esq., at Chesnut Hill, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. **

PICKS, MATTOCKS, GRUBBING, CORN, Garden, and Mortar Hoes, Flower and Vegetable Rakes, Spades, Weeding Forks, and Pruning Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MALLEABLE IRON SCREW-CLAMPS FOR Cabinet Makers, Joiners, and other mechanics; six sizes in stock, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE MOST CARELESS OF BIDDIES CAN scarcely injure the India Rubber Handle Table Cutlery, as it will stand boiling, knocking, and other hard kitchen usage, where other handles would be destroyed. For sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEW IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH FOR SALE. Address 4 11 3t* EPISCOPAL, Office EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented); in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 8 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by 2 14uths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN, at No. 932 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE-COVERS, LAP RUGS, WOOL MATS, 4 11 10ths5p } Spring and Summer Styles Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600

GET
THE EXCELSIOR,
THE AMERICAN,
THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311), PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 11mrp*

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET, ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND YATES' BRILLIANT Novels are attracting great attention.

BROKEN TO HARNESS
Has reached a Fifth Edition.
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET
A Fourth Edition.
75 cents buys either one in neat paper covers.
THE FORLORN HOPE,
His new one, will be ready this week.

Yates takes rank next to Dickens as a narrator of life in London; and all his novels have a merit mark of their own, deeply impressed, unmistakable. THEY ARE HIS, not imitations of successful predecessors.

LORING, Publisher,
11 BOSTON.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 8 2stuth3m5p

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material consistent with the production of

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35

MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Price for Russian America.

The treaty price for Russian America is seven millions two hundred thousand dollars, and not ten millions, as before reported.

The Correspondence Regarding Maximilian's Safety.

There is a thirst for information among influential people here respecting the correspondence between Count Wydenbruck, Secretary Seward, Senor Romero, and Minister Campbell. Much anxiety is exhibited to see the documents, and opinions seem to vary widely as to Mr. Seward's mode of proceeding. The feeling is generally in favor of the humane interposition of our Government in behalf of Maximilian and his adherents, who, in their hour of extreme peril, excite sympathy and admiration of good men. There are some people, however, and men of influence in the highest circles, who express anything but Christian feeling. One of these, an eminent Senator, remarked to-day that if it was true that Mr. Seward had interposed to rescue the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico from the consequences of his folly, he (Mr. Seward) must be suffering from an attack of unaccountable weakness. The honorable Senator thinks it impossible for Maximilian to escape being shot if he is caught. Senator Sumner, you will notice, has introduced a resolution calling for the production of the correspondence on the subject, if not incompatible with the public interest. Red tape is so potent here that perhaps the Secretary will decide that it is not compatible.

Maximilian's Enlistments in Cuba.

Havana dates of the 3d inst. have been received in Washington, with the following information in regard to the Spanish enlistments for Maximilian:—"The Republican Mexican Consul addressed a letter to the United States Consul at Havana complaining of that violation of neutrality. Consul Minor brought the subject to the knowledge of the Captain-General, who said that he was not aware of it, and that he would see that the recruiting should cease. Notwithstanding this, the Spanish steamer Paris and the English steamer Solent took on board, on the 22d and the 26th ult., several recruits, and several other sailing vessels have since taken them, the total number of recruits who have left Havana being about 200. When Consul Minor was satisfied that, notwithstanding the assurances of General Mangelo, four vessels had left with recruits, he asked the Mexican Consul for affidavits of some of the enlisted persons, and other documentary proof of that transaction, with a view of submitting an official complaint about it to the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and communicating the same to the department at Washington.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The State Election.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Returns from the different counties show the vote yesterday throughout Maryland to have been very light, but the majority in favor of a Convention will be from three to five thousand.

It is now determined by the Republican Unionists to call another Convention soon after the 16th inst.

The vote in Baltimore is nearly ten thousand short of the number registered.

Rescue of a Ship-wrecked Crew.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer St. Laurent arrived this morning, reports on the 9th instant having picked up the crew of the British ship Edgar Cesil, wrecked fifteen days previously.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton quiet at 27½@28c. Flour firmer and in fair demand. Sales of 8000 barrels State, $10·25@10·40; Ohio, $12·35@14·00; Western, $10·25@14·00; Southern, $12@17·00. Wheat firmer. Corn active and 1c. higher; sales of 65,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·30@1·31. Oats firm; sales of 19,000 bushels Western 74@75c. Rye steady. Barley quiet. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 86¾; Reading, 99; Canton Company, 42½; Erie Railroad, 54½; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 90¾; Michigan Central, 136; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 99½; Illinois Central, 112¾; Cumberland preferred, 26; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 94½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. do. 1864, 107½; do. do. 1865, 108; do. do. new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 97⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105¾; Sterling Exchange, 109½; at sight, 10½; Money, 7 per cent.; Gold, 136⅞.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 27@27½c. Rio Coffee in fair demand at 11½@12c, and 13½@13¾c. for prime, for cargo in bond for gold. Sugar steady and inactive at 10@10¾c. in gold. Flour firmer. City Mills extra spring wheat at $13@13·50; Howard street do. at $14·50@14·75. Wheat scarce and firm, Pennsylvania red at $2·90@3·30; Maryland Wheat at $2@2·60. Corn closed advancing, prices 2c. higher; white, $1·20; yellow, $1·22 for prime; $1·16@1·17 for mixed. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye, $1·65. Cloverseed, $12·25@12·75, with sales of 150 bushels. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky, quotations barely maintained.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Iron-Miners' Strike in Dover, N. J. —The Military Preparing for Action.

Governor Ward has forwarded orders to General Runyon, of Newark, to have one of the veteran companies in readiness to proceed to Dover, should its services be needed to suppress riotous demonstrations by the strikers.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.....100⅝ | 100 sh Reading.....49·44
100 sh Penna R.....s60..55½ | 100 do.....49·44
100 do.....s60WD..55½ | 100 do.....49·44
200 sh Cata Pf.....28½ | 100 do.....b5..49½
200 sh Phila & E..b30..27½ | 100 do.....49½

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Should be packed away with Furs and Woollens to avoid injury by MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—

John Welsh, John S. Newbold, E. C. Eisenbrey, Cope Bros., Oliver Landreth, Wm. M. Meredith, Morris Hacker, George W. Blight, R. Marshall, Edward G. Clark. 4 11 1mrp*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, April 11—Noon.—Consols, 90⅝; Erie Railroad, 36½; Illinois Central, 76½; United States Five-twenties, 73½.

FRANKFORT, April 11—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—Noon.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day 8000 bales; middling uplands, 12⅝ 12⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. Breadstuffs firm. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d.@14s. Corn 42s. 9d.@43s. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 45s. Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. 3d. Bacon, 42s.

Spirits of Petroleum, 1s.; standard white, 1s. 3d. Common Rosin, 8s. 3d.; fine Rosin, 17s. Linseed Oil, 39s.; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £41. Cloverseed, 55s. 6d.; Calcutta Linseed 35s.; Pot-ashes, 33s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Tenure of Office Bill in Secret Session.

The Senate has up the question of the power of the President, under the Civil Tenure bill, in secret session. It turns out that the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Jordan, holds that when there is a vacancy, and the Senate is not in session, that the President can appoint a deputy to assess and collect taxes. The Attorney-General approves of Jordan's opinion.

General Rousseau's Case.

Rousseau's case is again under consideration in executive session.

The President Very Unwell.

The President's health to day is not materially changed, and he is seeing nobody but Cabinet Ministers.

The Russian Treaty.

An attempt is being made to reconsider the Russian Treaty, on the ground that money was improperly used to secure its passage. There is no probability that it will be reconsidered. Mr. Yates did not vote against it, as reported. The two Senators who voted against it were Fessenden and Ferry.

Question of Adjournment.

It is thought that the construction put on the Tenure of Office bill by the Attorney-General will cause the Senate to sit until all the nominations are disposed of, especially the Minister to Austria.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President laid before the Senate the credentials of James A. Bayard, appointed a Senator by the Governor of Delaware, to supply a vacancy caused by the death of George R. Riddle. Mr. Bayard was qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and also subscribed to the Congressional oath of loyalty.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to furnish the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any official opinions which may have been given by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or by any other officer of the Government, on the interpretation of the act of Congress regulating the tenure of office, and especially with regard to appointments by the President to offices during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Sumner said he understood that opinions had been given which went far to nullify the present action of Congress. It would seem that we have nullification here in Washington, in the Executive branch of the Government.

He understood, according to these opinions, the President was to exercise the power of appointment during the recess of Congress, notwithstanding a recent act of Congress which undertook to regulate the tenure of office. Now they all knew the astuteness of lawyers, and it was sometimes said that lawyers could drive a coach and six through an act of Parliament or even an act of Congress.

Perhaps the Administration is about to drive a coach and six through the recent act of Congress. In other words, that it was about to force upon the country officers who cannot be officers under the existing law. It seemed to him important that before the Senate adjourned they should know the precise state of the question. They should understand whether any such opinion had been given and the reasons for it. On that account he introduced the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported a resolution to print two thousand copies of the "Army Register" for 1866. This was amended, on motion of Mr. Morton (Ind.), to print three thousand, and passed.

Mr. Anthony also reported a resolution, which was passed, to print five thousand copies of the report on the repairs of the Mississippi levees.

Mr. Anthony also reported back a proposed new rule of the Senate, that all resolutions calling on the Executive, or any of the Departments for information, shall be first referred to a special committee to report an estimate of the probable expense, and that the report be made without delay.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) said there were many reasons why this rule should not be adopted. He thought they had enough trouble now, without being further embarrassed by rules. Objection being made by him to the consideration of the resolution it went over.

M

TOILET OF ALL NATIONS.

THE GRECIANS.

Although the ancient Grecians never reached the state of luxury and effeminacy of many nations previously noticed of the ancient nations, they were not behind them in attention to hygiene and all the more elegant and useful matters connected with the arts of dress and the toilet. The imaginary food and drink of the gods, which were supposed to contribute to their immortality, and to possess the power of imparting youth, beauty, and vigor to the body, and of keeping the mind in a state of continued health and activity, were figurative allusions to the benign influences which diet and drink may be made to exercise on the human frame. Like many other fables in the beautiful mythology of the Greeks, this conveys a lesson under the fascinating form of allegory, which, in a different garb, would have been less likely to be heeded by the people for whom it was intended. As early as the time of Hippocrate', we find that the "barbers" had acquired a position of considerable importance. Besides plying that portion of their trade which may be strictly called their own, they also performed several of the minor operations of surgery, as was the usage with many succeeding nations until a comparatively recent period.

The Greeks, in the time of Homer, were acquainted with the use of warm baths, for mention is made of them in several passages of his immortal epics; and more particularly in those in which he depicts the delicious life led in the palace of Alcinous, and where he relates the reception given to Ulysses by Circe. The Lacedæmonians or Spartans were the first who adopted the custom, borrowed from the Asiatic nations, of appearing naked at the public games; anointing themselves with oil, and covering themselves with sand, prior to the contest, and then plunging into hot baths. The Lacedæmonians were also the only people among the Greeks whose gymnasia and baths were common to both sexes. With the Greeks, unlike the Romans, the gymnasia occupied almost the entire structure, the portion devoted to the bath being of very limited dimensions. It was not, however, until after the time of Hippocrates, that the employment of baths in private families became general; for we find that the unfrequency of their existence prevented this ancient physician, justly termed "the father of medicine," from recommending their use in many diseases which called for their adoption.

THE ROMANS.

The rude and warlike habits of the Romans during the first two centuries of their existence, engaged as they continually were in scenes of blood and conquest, allowed very little time for the cultivation of the arts of civilization and luxury. After the downfall of the monarchy, and during the purer days of the republic, a nearly similar indifference to dress and personal decoration continued; but as the luxury and wealth of the patricians and citizens increased, they successively adopted the habits and customs of their more refined and voluptuous neighbors. According to Varro, it was not until the fifth century from the foundation of the city that these arts began to be cultivated and practised as a separate calling.

The first "barbers" were brought from Sicily to Rome, by one Ticinius Mena, B. C. 303. In the course of a few years they had so multiplied that the city was full of them. Their shops (*tonstrinæ*), like those of many of the fashionable drapers, jewellers, and tobacconists in London and Paris, and the barbers' shops of our small country towns and villages, soon became the common resort of loungers and idlers of every description, until at length they served to furnish proverbs expressing notoriety. There the gossiping and inquisive portion of the community sought for fashionable news and information respecting affairs of state; there the reports of the night's broil, and the last intrigue, found ready tongues to disseminate them, with all their attendant slanders, to the remotest corners of the city; there the affluent and the indolent consumed their time in courtly chit-chat; and there, too, the less opulent and the industrial classes met for recreation, and discussed current politics, when the hours of toil and business were over. Even the poorer citizens, according to Horace, sought refuge from their *ennui* by making a round of the barbers' shops:—

"Mutat cenacula, lectos,
Balnea, tonsores."

The barber himself furnished an excellent substitute for the modern newspaper. He was, indeed, a walking gazette or periodical, of which the last number was always recent, and ready spread for perusal—an ever busy reporter, who, guiltless of short-hand notes or letter-press, contented himself with those simpler media of receiving and conveying information—the tongue, eyes, and ears. The shop of the higher class of these tradesmen formed a good apology for the modern club-room; that of the humbler professor for the tavern or beer-house. Hence, the "tonstrinæ" constituted an important element in the social condition and progress of the Roman people.

The attention of the Roman barber was first and principally directed to the hair, in which department of the toilet he is said to have excelled, to a degree that might justly excite the envy of the modern "*artiste*" in his line. After the hair, the beard received the immediate exercise of his skill, and here he was equally at home, shaving it or trimming it with great expertness and taste. He next operated on the hands, and trimmed and polished the nails, at the same time removing any callosities that had formed on the palms or joints. Other like trifles, which are now commonly performed by each individual for himself, were also attended to by the Roman barber.

The taste of the Roman people, including even the poorer citizens, appears to have been as great in matters connected with the toilet as it was in sculpture, oratory, and theatricals. As much ridicule was excited by a person who was negligent in this respect, as by one who had committed himself in some more important particular. The man whose hair was dressed or cut untastefully subjected himself to general remark, and his unfortunate *valet* became the object of opprobrium wherever he was alluded to. A "bungling barber" could scarcely ply his trade with profit in the Roman capital, or in any of the larger provincial towns, and would have been continually subjected to personal insult, if not actual chastisement, from his customers.

The fashionable ladies of Rome carried artificial styles of dress and ornaments to an excess which has no parallel in modern times. They spent large sums of money and a considerable portion of their time in the articles and operations of their toilet, and particularly in their baths, as hereafter noticed. Lengthy descriptions of the details connected with them, have been given by several ancient authors, which exhibit a degree of folly, vanity, and voluptuousness scarcely compatible with the commonly received opinion of the Roman character. Among the higher classes, each department of the toilet had its particular operations. Each portion of the body, even each limb, separately commanded attention; and to every one of these duties was assigned a separate servant or slave. The capriciousness of the female taste and temper was, perhaps, never exhibited in a more unfavorable light than in the person of a Roman lady of distinction and fashion at her toilet.

The addiction of the Romans of all classes to the luxury of the bath, commenced in the latter years of the republic. During the monarchy, and the early period of the republic, the Romans were accurtomed, after a day employed in labor in the fields, to wash only the arms and legs; and only on every ninth day, when they came to the city to be present in the assemblies on state business, they bathed the entire body. At that period, the Tiber and its tributary streams formed their only bathing-places. Public and private baths had not yet been established, and vapor and hot baths were only known to them by name.

The situation of the "seven-hilled city" presented great obstacles to the conveyance of water to its interior; and it was not until its wealth and engineering skill had considerably progressed that the citizens, or the authorities, attempted to surmount the difficulty. It was about 441 years after the foundation of Rome that water was first brought into it from Tusculum, by means of an aqueduct constructed by the censor Appius Claudius. After this event, and consequent on it, other aqueducts were formed, and baths or *thermæ*, as yet characterized by the older Roman simplicity, were constructed in various parts of the city. Towards the decline of the republic came the practice of attaching baths to the gymnasia, followed by the fashion among physicians of employing them in the treatment of disease. From this period these structures rapidly increased in number, importance, and embellishment, until, in the reign of Augustus, the Romans began to give to them that completeness, extent, and magnificence which is still observable in their ruins.

It was in the reign of Augustus that Mecenas first instituted a "*calida piscina*," or swimming-bath, supplied with warm water, of a character somewhat similar to the tepid swimming-bath at present existing in London and Paris.

Public baths were now established by the liberality of the State, to promote the health and comfort of the citizens; and of such vastness and grandeur as to render them altogether the most remarkable structures of the Romans. The founders were princes who, in their anxiety to conciliate the goodwill of the people, endeavored to surpass all that had been executed before their time. Different authors reckon nearly eight hundred of these baths or "thermæ" in Rome, many of them of a vastness and magnificance which is utterly astonishing. The most celebrated were those of Agrippa, Antoninus, Caracalla, Diocletian, Domitian, Nero, and Titus. The exterior of these buildings, as well as their internal arrangements and decorations, were of the most costly, elegant, and elaborate description. Their pavements were mosaic; the ceilings vaulted, and richly gilded and painted; and the walls were incrusted with the rarest marbles. Precious vases, bronzes, columns, and statues, from the chisels of the greatest masters, contributed to enhance their beauty and attraction. In beholding the designs of the bas-reliefs and pictures which adorned the walls and ceilings, "we are astonished at the perfection of the objects which they represent, and at the exquisite purity of taste which then prevailed in the arts. Much more than this: we find ourselves forced to acknowledge that all the efforts of modern art, in the decoration of our palaces, museums, and churches, are, in general, but servile imitations of the wonders which the baths of Agrippa, Nero, Titus, etc., offered, near two thousand years ago, to the admiration of the Roman people." The Farnesian bull and the famous Hercules found in one of the halls of the thermæ of Caracalla, and the Laocoon found in the baths of Titus, announce the multiplicity and beauty of the statues which once adorned these colossal structures.

The baths of Diocletian, we are told, were capable of accommodating nearly two thousand bathers. Besides the vast basins, it contained three thousand recesses appropriated to the different baths. But, according to another authority, "supposing each cell (or recess) of Diocletian's baths large enough to contain six people, even at this moderate computation, 18,000 persons might be bathing there at the same time." The same writer further asserts, from his own researches, that the baths of Antoninus Caracalla were capable of supplying 2,286,900 cubic feet of hot water. Allowing, therefore, eight cubic feet of warm water as sufficient for one man to bathe in, and that water preserved at a bathing heat in the labrum for half an hour, there would be a sufficient quantity of water for three hours, or until 5 in the afternoon, for no less than six sets of bathers, each numbering 18,000 persons, or 108,000 persons in all."

It is difficult to enumerate all the various uses to which the Roman baths, or *thermæ*, were devoted. Besides the vast basins, and the thousands of cells or recesses, more particularly appropriated to the purposes of bathing, there were found there theatres, temples, amphitheatres, palaces, festive halls, vast open promenades planted with trees, schools frequented by youth, academies where learned persons assembled for discussion, halls where philosophers taught and lectured, odeums for poetical declamation and music, and libraries to which every one might freely resort. In short, provision was there made for every species of polite and manly exercise and amusement.

THE FIRST TOILET.

The first "toilet" of man we may, with good reason, assume, consisted in mere personal ablution or bathing, followed occasionally by simple adjustment of the hair with the fingers, or with some extemporized implement, to keep it from falling over the face, to prevent it matting together, or to free it when entangled. Soon repetition and convenience would render these operations habitual, and experience and taste improve on them, and suggest others of a more complicated character. Then came the Fall, the use of dress, and the expulsion of our first parents from Eden. After the prostration produced by this calamity had passed away, and "children were born unto Adam," the "toilet" and dress would, undoubtedly, have received more attention; and then it was that fashion had its birth. For some time the toilet and dress continued of the simplest kind, and the fashions that prevailed were equally simple and innocent. The twisted foliage of trees and the skins of beasts were the only garments that then clothed the human race. Wild flowers, plucked from the bush, the sunny bank, or the natural pasture, the richly tinted berries of trees and shrub, and the delicate shells of their lake and river margins, were their only ornaments. The only cosmetic that then tinted the beloved one's cheek and lips was the genial sunshine; and the only jewels that decked her person were the diamonds that sparkled in her health-beaming eyes.

As mankind increased in number and gathered in societies, and the various tastes, affections, desires, and passions of human nature—love, vanity, rivalry, ambition, war, etc.—came into play, the "toilet" and dress would necessarily receive more attention, and the operations of the former would become more numerous and complicated. In many cases, these would have for their object increase of the personal attractions, as well as mere comfort and cleanliness. In this way, in all probability, gradually arose the first "cosmetic processes" properly so called. In some form or other they appear to have been practised among all nations whose minor archæology has descended to modern times.

THE JEWS

appear to have been early characterized by a predilection for showy dress, for cosmetics, jewelry, and perfumes, and for the care which they bestowed on various operations of the toilet, particularly those connected with the hair. According to Moses, the art of working in silver, gold, and precious stones very early reached a state of considerable facility and excellence, as these substances were then commonly manufactured into ornaments to decorate the person. Abraham, we are told, "was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold;" so much so, indeed, that he paid "four hundred shekels of silver, current money," for a "burying-place" for his family. The description given us of his chief man-servant presenting "a golden ear-ring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for the hand, of ten shekels weight of gold," to the beautiful Rebekah, as she tripped with her pitcher from the fountain, may serve to illustrate the usages, tastes, and progress of this period; as may also the text which relates to the same "servant" subsequently "brought forth jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment, and gave them to Rebekah;" and "gave also to her brother and to her mother precious things."

When the Israelites begged Aaron to make them "gods" which should "go before them," he replied:—"Break off the golden ear-rings which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons, and of your daughters, and bring them unto me."

The magnificence and luxury of the reign of Solomon were so remarkable that they have since formed the burden of a proverb. Perfumes and spices, always highly prized and expensive articles among the Jews, came into almost general use during his reign. "Ointment (*pommade*) and perfume rejoice the heart," he sung; while, in another passage, he informs us that "myrrh, aloes, and cinnamon" were used as scents by the courtesans of his day. These substances are also mentioned by the Psalmist—"All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia." The singular fate of Absalom, another son of David, was occasioned, according to popular belief, by the fineness and extreme luxuriance of his hair.

The transit of another century in the history of the Israelites places before us a distinct notice of the use of skin cosmetics. We are told that the "proud Jezebel," when preparing to meet King Jehu, "painted her face" (in the original, "put her eyes in painting") and "tired her head."

Many other notions of an equally singular character are to be found in the books of the Old Testament.

In later periods of the history of the Jews, as may be gleaned from both sacred and profane writers, the predilection for dress and jewelry and the arts of the toilet continued unabated, and, surviving the vicissitudes of time and change, continues still to characterize this strange and scattered race.

THE EGYPTIANS.

The researches of Champollion, Lepsius, Layard, and others, in Egypt and Assyria, and the discovery of the key to the mystical inscriptions found on the wonderful remains of these mighty empires, have added a new era to the page of history.

On examining the vast mausoleums and the other remains of ancient Egypt, the mind is almost paralyzed with wonder at the immense progress which all the arts of life and civilization had made in the ante-Abrahamic ages of the world. These tombs are real museums of antiquity—utensils, toilet-tables, inkstands, pens, books, the incense-bearer, and smelling-bottle are found among them. The scenes sculptured and painted on the temples or in the sepulchres furnish every detail connected with the social life of this ancient people.

The luxury of the Egyptian court and people knew no bounds; and the magnificence and costliness of their dress, and the elaborateness of their toilet, were only equalled by their own peculiar mode of sepulture. It is asserted that the expense of the embalming and burial of a single member of her vast community was, in many cases, equal to a modern fortune; yet the practice of mummification was preserved in Egypt for upwards of thousand years. Some of the most beautiful designs on our shawls, dresses, and other textile fabrics, and on our pottery—the very character, figure, and applications of numerous articles of our toilet and domestic use—were common among the Egyptians prior to the age of Abraham. The wedding ring is of Egyptian origin, and, through the ancient Jews, has descended to modern times. There is strong reason for supposing that even the daguerreotype, photography, and the electric telegraph were known to the Egyptian hierarchy; while a means of rapid transit, resembling the modern railway, was undoubtedly used by the same body in their long subterranean passages and galleries.

The date at which the warm bath was first known, and its progress, among the early Egyptians, are now matters of conjecture. From an incident related in the sacred text, it has been inferred by some persons that neither public nor private baths existed in Egypt until after the birth of Moses, since we are told that "the daughter of Pharaoh, with her maidens, came down to the river side to wash herself" (properly, "lave her person," *i. e.*, bathe); but to draw such an inference from this passage appears absurd.

Such was Egypt under many successive dynasties and vicissitudes, extending over a period of upwards of two thousand years. At length her magnificence and refinement dwindled into voluptuousness, effeminacy, and weakness.

THE ASSYRIANS.

The splendor and voluptuousness of the ancient Assyrians are not only chronicled by the earliest profane historians, and alluded to in the Old Testament, but are also indubitably shown in the remains of her buried cities. The recent discoveries among the ruins of ancient Nineveh—the Ninus of the Greeks and Romans—have thrown a new light on this hitherto obscure portion of the history of our race.

The Assyrians rivalled, and even surpassed, the Egyptians in many of their leading characteristics—in magnificence, luxury, and personal display. The extreme beauty and costliness of the "Assyrian garments," as well as the elaborate nature of the toilet of her kings and nobles, distinguished them among all the other nations of the East. The Persians imitated them in these points; and the former of these characteristics ultimately descended even to the Romans.

The dresses worn by the Assyrian kings were dyed of the richest tints, and beautifully embroidered; and the designs upon them were of the most varied and tasteful description, taken from both the animal and vegetable world. "More than one necklace, of elegant form, was generally suspended around the neck. The arms were encircled with armlets, and the wrists with bracelets, all equally remarkable for the taste and beauty of their design and workmanship. The clasps were in the shape of the heads of lions and other animals, and in the centre of the bracelets were stars and rosettes, which were probably inlaid with precious stones. Ear-rings of many kinds were worn." The designs often resembled those employed in modern jewelry.

This luxuriance and richness of the dress and personal ornaments of the Assyrians were accompanied by a corresponding amount of attention to the cosmetic arts and the toilet. "They carefully and elaborately plaited their hair and their beards. The hair was parted over the forehead, and fell from behind the ears on the shoulders, in a large bunch of ringlets. The beard was allowed to grow to its full length; and, descending low on the breast, was divided into two or three rows of curls. The moustache was carefully trimmed and curled at the ends. The hair, as well as the beard, appears to have been dyed, as is still the custom in Persia; but it has been doubted whether the hair represented in the sculptures was natural or artificial." The latter was probably, in many instances, the case, as their neighbors, the Egyptians, were accustomed to wear large wigs, elaborately plaited and adorned, and even false beards were not unknown among them." The eyebrows and eyelashes were dyed black; and a dark pigment, consisting chiefly of finely powdered antimony, was employed to blacken the extreme edges of the lids, and thus increase the brilliancy of the eyes. The charms of the complexion were promoted by the use of skin cosmetics. The cheeks and lips had their hues brightened or modified, as occasion might require; and the teeth received a like attention. Nor were cleanliness and hygiene forgotten—the luxuries of the bath being not only highly prized, but profusely provided for and indulged in.

A description of the toilet of the voluptuous Assyrians is given in the amusing story of Parsondes. On Nanarus upbraiding Parsondes for his ingratitude, he replied:—"Am I not more manly, and more useful to the king than you are, who are shaved, and have your eyes underlined with stibium and your face painted with white lead?" On which Nanarus, beckoning to a eunuch, said: "Lead off this fellow. Shave and rub with pumice-stone the whole of his body, excepting the head. Bathe him twice a day and anoint him. Underline his eyes, and plait his hair as women do. Let him learn to play on the harp, and to accompany it with his voice, that he may appear among the female musicians, with whom he shall pass his time, having a smooth skin and wearing the same garments as they do." These orders, we are told, were carefully executed, and the rough Parsondes soon assumed the soft and effeminate appearance which he had derided in his tormentor.

These voluptuous and effeminate practices were common among the nobles and higher classes of the Assyrian empire. Xenophon informs us that Astyages had his eyes and face painted, and wore false hair. According to Athenæus, the gentle but luxurious Sardanapalus assumed the dress and ornaments of a woman. His chin was shaved, and his skin, which was kept smooth with pumice-stone, was white as milk; and his eyes and eyebrows were painted black, in the manner above referred to. This monarch, the last of a long line of sovereigns, whose only faults were his extreme love of the arts of peace and civilization, and his voluptuous habits and effeminacy, is said to have allowed his sceptre to pass from his grasp, "as he was endeavoring to finger the fine needle and thread," surrounded by the gentler portion of his household.

BABYLONIANS AND PERSIANS.

The Babylonians, Chaldæans, Medes, Persians, and Phœnicians, for the most part, resembled the Assyrians in the richness of the costume of their princes and nobles, as well as in the complicated character of their toilet. We are told that the Persians, at the time of Darius, were remarkable for the length and beauty of their hair, and that artificial head-dresses were in common use among them. According to Herodotus, the Babylonians wore their hair long. The extreme magnificence of this people, even in their later days, may be imagined from the circumstance that Cato, on receiving, as a legacy, a "Babylonian garment," sold it, because he conceived it was too costly for a Roman citizen to wear. The descriptions given of ancient Babylon and its people appear, indeed, almost incredible. During the reign of Nebuchadnezzar this city was the envy and admiration of the whole Eastern world. It contained everything which luxury and sensuality could conceive or riches procure. The greatness of this golden city, "its magnificence and vices," are frequently touched by the sacred owriters.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
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FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
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A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[SPECIAL EVENING TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—From the telegraphic despatches which I notice in the Northern papers, one would be inclined to think that the removal of Mayor Monroe, and the Attorney-General of the State, by General Sheridan, had excited the greatest indignation through different parts of the South. Such, permit me to say, is not the case. The removal of these two gentlemen from office has been applauded by the people of Louisiana, in the case of Monroe particularly so. He never was a man of much standing, and during his term of office completely lost the little confidence formerly reposed in him by the people of this city. Mr. Heath, the present Mayor, is a gentleman well known in the community, and universally respected.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the newspapers and prominent men to effect a good feeling between the North and South, I have noticed a feeling of intense animosity on the part of most Southern men towards the North. Unusually this feeling is hidden, but despite the effort made to keep it concealed, it sometimes breaks forth in the shape of the most violent abuse of Yankees and Northern institutions generally. In all my travels through the streets of the Crescent City, I have failed to notice a single picture of any of the prominent Union officers, while scores of "Confed" gentlemen stare you in the face at every corner and in the most of the hotels.

Mentioning the hotels reminds me of the fact that there are more hotels, restaurants, and taverns in this city than any city I have ever visited. It appears to me that, on an average, every fifth house is a place of refreshment. I have wondered how so many of these institutions could be supported, and, after mature consideration, I have concluded that they manage to live by patronizing each other. They are among the most gorgeous in the country, and seldom forget to charge good round prices, particularly to strangers. I will do them the justice, however, to say that they are far more modest than most of the other cities on the Mississippi between here and Cairo.

To-day is as warm here as you usually have it in Philadelphia in the middle of June. The trees have been in full leaf for some weeks, and we now luxuriate in green peas, strawberries, and other delicacies of a vegetable character which the Quaker City will not see for weeks yet, unless we send them up.

Business here is dull. The past season has not been up to the usual standard, and trade appears to be falling off much earlier than usual.

The Western leviathan, the steamer Great Republic, arrived here yesterday from Pittsburg. She is by far the largest and most magnificent boat ever launched on the Western waters. She attracts considerable attention, and at every point on her trip down was visited by thousands of people. The threats that were made by some of the inhabitants at Memphis, that they would burn her should she dare to come down the river, have thus far failed to trouble her in the slightest. She takes her place to-morrow as a regular packet between New Orleans and St. Louis.

The river, which has submerged most of the bottom lands from Baton Rouge to Cairo, and further up on the Ohio, is gradually subsiding at this point, and no fears are now entertained of any new breaks in the levee.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The twin evils of society are *too much* and *too little*. Extremes are not evidence of health. A moderate supply of water will quench the thirst, a flood may drown us. Equilibrium is the healthy state. The over-rich and the over-poor are both to be pitied. Each has its outgrowth of sorrow, and it is difficult to say which produces the largest crop. Poverty may bed with ignorance and crime, but "idleness is the devil's cushion.'

We are told that

"From labor health, from health contentment flows."

And yet how often, to secure affluence, do we shut the door against these invaluable blessings!

Strange, that men so seldom get enough! Millions will not suffice. Though the care of it destroy the health and poison all the streams of happiness; though it breed moral and physical deformity in those they love, still the cry is more! more! as though increase were necessary. In other connections this would be set down as monomania. What else is it to want and toil for what can in no case be needed, up to the very hour of dissolution, with the hollow summons of death ringing in their ears as though the earth-life was eternal? And yet such must think of dissolution; else why such carefully written wills, directing that all be divided at death?

Mr. Peabody is a bright exception. With him, the pleasure of giving is equal to the pleasure of possession. He gives lavishly to his kin, and lives to enjoy their gratitude. He dispenses to practical charities, and makes his own eyes the guardian of his munificence. He so uses his surplus wealth as to bless thousands, and beholds the hundred-fold return. He does himself, instead of leaving the work to others, who too often squander the sacred offering. All honor Mr. Peabody, but how few emulate his example!

Too poor is the other extreme. Fortune seems to have her pets, who would be rich though they resolved otherwise; and there are others born to poverty. It is in the organization. Howard could not have been a millionaire; he lacked the selfish nature. Yet there are millionaires who are the merest beggars compared to Howard, so sordid and selfish have they become, so enslaved to money-getting—so lost to the legitimate uses of wealth that, though their treasures are abundant, yet they are as poor as a church mouse in their power to use it properly. Every dollar is mortgaged by avarice, who has entered upon and taken full possession of them. It is only a life interest, however; and how such souls must quake as they think of young posterity rioting amongst their gold bags!

"The poor ye have always with you." It would be a sad day for the rich if there were no poor. It is *contrast* that makes up the advantages of wealth. If there were no poor, there would be no rich. Gold would be of no more value than iron, and a ton of it would not command service. Necessity is the law of man's development. It is the motive power which urges him to high and noble works. The poor are sacrificed that others may be blessed. What then? Shall the rich hoard up more than they need, while there are others, in every way worthy, every way willing, every way deserving of the good things of life? Large fortunes, luxurious homes, seasons of enjoyment, and absence of want, are all very fine; but do we think, while we enjoy them, of the thousands equally deserving who pine in want, sleep in sorrow, and never taste of pleasure, because, it may be, of a poor organism, or some sudden misfortune?

The ocean of life is so bestrewn with the wrecks of poverty that the more successful mariner grows cold at their frequency, and, as he cannot relieve all, resolves to keep on his way, and leave the victims to perish. The gentle Nazarene says of such, "You are none of mine. *As ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not to me.*" One may be, in all other respects, the most precise Christian—exemplary and untiring—yet if he be not good to the poor, if he endeavor not to lessen crime and spread the flood-tide of human happiness, he is worse that the most rampant unbeliever.

WINDFALLS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Years ago, when lotteries were in public favor, a ticket agent, who should have returned his unsold balance by a stated hour, failed to reach the boat in time; and, in consequence, was obliged to hold the bundle on hand. The next morning revealed to his delighted vision that a little slip of paper in that package was good for $10,000. People thought him in luck, and annoyed him with attentions. Better would it have been for him had he plunged into the river and struck out for the Jersey shore, where the drawing was to take place. Had he lost his life in the attempt, it would have been well. That unfortunate prize made a drunkard and a beggar of him. Parents and relations would then have cherished pleasant remembrances of the departed. But all his years have since been spent in dissipation, and at any time his death would have been hailed with joy even by the aged mother who bore him.

The young teamster, with his monthly earnings of twelve dollars, was a tolerably happy man. When he fell heir to the widow McClintock's greenbacks, and an income of four thousand dollars a day, he was the sharper's tool. Having served for a year as a laughing-stock for the public, he found that his riches had taken wings, and he finds comfort to-day in the humble capacity of doorkeeper for a minstrel show.

Such is the too frequent effect of acquiring wealth unexpectedly. Rapid come, rapid go. It is easier to bear the goat without a twist of face, than to navigate becomingly under the effects of sudden wealth. Thus it is that windfalls are oftentimes downfalls. We seldom learn by prudent advice, but prefer to await the bitter lessons of experience, which too often culminate too late to be turned to good account. By the time our blindness is cured, our ability to acquire has departed; and we are permitted but to gaze upon the beautiful, which might have been possessed had we listened to the wholesome warnings of others who had travelled the road and learned its hopeless termination. Youth, drunk with great expectation, thinks age a fool, and carelessly wastes his golden opportunities, until he starts from his faded dream, to find hopelessness and despair his wedded messmates for the rest of the voyage.

Social economy should be taught in all our schools. Better dispense with Latin and Greek, better curtail the geography or arithmetic, than neglect the science of life. What will our book knowledge amount to if we learn not the art of happiness? It is the art of arts. It is the key that unlocks the treasury of wisdom. Our book knowledge will be of little account if we make a wreck of life. It would be considered madness personified to send forth the inexperienced upon a voyage of danger, to buffet the rolling billows without chart or compass. It is equally so to launch upon the uncertain sea of life the thoughtless youth, with no warning or knowledge of its dangers.

PRUNE STREET, NOW LOCUST STREET.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

City Councils have changed the name of Prune street to Locust street, with which it corresponds, in accordance with the general plan adopted in naming the streets of this city. Prune street, which is a street of about fifty feet in width, running from Fourth to Sixth streets, between Walnut and Spruce, was formerly well known from the fact of the old "Prison," or "Debtors' Apartment," being situated there. This building no longer exists; it has disappeared with the cruel law which made it necessary. Since our main streets have become so crowded, business is forced into convenient side streets, and this portion of *Locust street, as it must now be called*, is a desirable place for the offices of lawyers and conveyancers as it is but a short distance from the Court Houses. The handsome new offices lately built in Locust street, above Fourth, are already occupied, and the large laundry on the south side, just below Sixth street, is now being altered into offices.

THE NEW SENATOR.

THE HON. JAMES A. BAYARD, OF DELAWARE.

The Hon. James A. Bayard, who has just been appointed by the Governor of Delaware to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Riddle, has already served 13 years in the Senate, and it is a curious coincidence that it was to fill a vacancy caused by his resignation that Mr. Riddle was appointed in 1864. His father, James Bayard, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but a resident of Delaware, representing that State in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and in the Senate from 1804 to 1813. He was appointed Minister to France in 1801, and was afterwards Commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. The present Senator was born in Delaware, and graduated at Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Wilmington. In 1851 he was elected Senator, and was re-chosen in 1857 and 1863. After the resolution offered by Mr. Sumner on the 18th of December, 1863, requiring Senators to take the test oath prescribed by the act of July 17, 1862, was carried, Mr. Bayard resigned his seat on the 20th of January, 1864, and in the course of his farewell address took occasion to review briefly his political career; to reiterate his opinion that a peaceable separation between the North and the South would have been preferable to war; to denounce the "military despotism" which oppressed his native State; and to warn the American people of the approaching loss of their liberties. Before leaving the Senate he took the obnoxious oath, notwithstanding which, his tendencies are all towards disloyalty. Personally Mr. Bayard is an accomplished gentleman, whose ruling passion is said to be novel reading; but he is not a man of great force of character or mental activity, and his return to political life will probably make no very marked change in the course of the national destinies.

A DAMPER ON CRAWFORD.—Colonel John S. Mosby, who is having his own "life" done up by Colonel Scott, according to his own ideas as to how the thing should be done, says that Crawford's book on the same interesting "life" is not authentic, and has about "as much truth in it as the Arabian Nights."

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

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No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 21 NORTH WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1y

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos. 2128 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

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No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Trusas, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck, Alsatia Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 2y

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Roxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
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GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,

Or to the No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamship EDINBURG will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 11 5t No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.
FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	118	To London	3
To Paris	122	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $2 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
THOMAS WESCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & FUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. FUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street. NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. FUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuthom No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,506·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cents. Loan (exempts)	124,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,720·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pensylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	28,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,550·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,837·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	88,922·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,530·00
	Cash in Bank $811,106·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	811,553·40
		$1,407,323·05

*This being a new enterprise the Par is assumed as the Market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
M. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,553,146·15.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·88
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 3 18 12 3]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURKLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

The Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Deverenx,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Kiting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22]
A. G. B. Binkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before R. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT F

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.

Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.

Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.

French Percales, plain and figured.

Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.

A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Travelling Dresses.

A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams

American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.

Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.

Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.

Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.

Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.

White and Buff Piquas.

Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.

A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.

Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.

Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS!

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.

Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.

Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.

Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.

Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.

Job lot Striped Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.

Very fine Striped Nainsooks.

Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.

Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.

Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.

All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.

Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.

Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 28] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS.
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3mrp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·62½. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 12c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily

—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.

Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 2 9 1m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

1028 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dress Goods,

Printed Linen Cambrics,

NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

Travelling Dress Linens,

SEVERAL NEW SHADES OF PLAIN LINEN FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Printed Shirting Linens,

A CASE JUST OPENED,

OF GOOD QUALITY, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

MARKET & NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Imported Cloakings, elegant new styles.

American Cloakings, cheaper, and very handsome.

Plain and Neat Fancies for Short Sacques.

Single Width Cloakings, prices very low.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent Cassimeres, all-wool, fair quality.

90, 95c. and $1·00 Cassimeres, good goods.

$1·25 Cassimeres, last year's price was $1·75.

Fine Black Cassimeres, $1·50 upwards.

Unrivalled assortment men's and boys' wear.

LINEN GOODS.

Fancy Linen Drills for boys,

French Fancy Drills and Duck.

White Linen Drills and Duck.

Coating and Blouse Linens, cheap.

Blay Linens low, by the piece or yard.

Dress Linens, Brown Hollands, etc., piece or yard.

Tailor's Canvas, every grade, piece or yard.

Some large auction purchases at unusually low prices by the piece

WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.

Large and Small Plaid Nainsooks.

Plain Swiss, Dimity, India Twills.

Bishop's Lawn, Long Lawn, Linen Cambric.

White Pique, some extra cheap lots.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hemstitch, from auction, 25, 33, 38, 45 and 50c.

Linen Cambric, 12½, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents.

Tucked, Mourning, Clear and Boys' Hdkfs.

Silk, of American manufacture.

Ladies' Gloves, white, buff, and mode Berlin Hosiery, a very fair assortment. [1 2 stuth4p

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

NOW OPEN

New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,

WALKING SUITS,

AND

COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,

For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM $2 TO $10

Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 28 6 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

M'ELROY

Has Opened at his New Stores,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

WITH A SPLENDID LINE

OF

BLACK SILKS,

IN GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETAS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Cassimeres for Men and Boys,

DRESS GOODS,

4 2 tuthstm] WHITE GOODS, ETC.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 4 thstu3t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

3 29 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,

Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.

Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,

3 29 tf * Administratrix.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.

3 25 tuths rp J. G. FULLER.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp]

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3-5 tuths

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS

Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.

If you want the VERY BEST, then buy

Gray's Patent Molded Collars,

AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,

The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.

GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,

The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.

GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR

In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.

If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S UNION COLLAR.

A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market except GRAY'S.

A full line of the above goods can always be had of

JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,

NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same,

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,

No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,

Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu135p

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of

WINDOW SHADES

VIZ.:

GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
LANDSCAPE,
OPAQUE,
TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
PLAIN WASHED,
ALL COLORS

STORE SHADES

Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7f

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 12, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit list, about 200 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 6 5t

100 ROLLS MATTING.

100 rolls 4-4 white contract Keetchong and red check Matting.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 10 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately,

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of Seventh street.

SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the new row of brown-stone residences.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1002 and 1004 Rodman street.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N. Seventh street.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street.

FOURTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, 19 by 132 feet each, North Broad street, corner of Susquehanna avenue.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2025 Cathaline street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

M'CLEES & M'CANN'S CLOSING SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

To be sold without reserve, on account of retiring from the busines.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, the entire collection of modern paintings belonging to Messrs. M'Clees & M'Cann, at their Art Gallery, No. 1027 Chesnut street. Among the artists represented are

Edmund D. Lewis,	G. B. Atwood,
James Hamilton,	Briscoe,
W. Sheridan Young,	W. V. Van Bonfield,
W. H. Cooper,	George F. Bensell,
T. J. Fennimore,	Leonard,
W. E. Winner,	Laufont de Metz,

And others. [4 5 6t

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Gallery, No. 1027 Chesnut street.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, FULL CHAMBER TOILET SETS, BOHEMIAN AND OTHER GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 12, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising a full and general assortment.

Now open for examination. [4 10 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE, SPECIAL, POSITIVE SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1867.

We will sell,

On Friday Morning,

April 12, 1867, by catalogue, on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, 400 cases Straw Goods, of newest spring shapes, consisting in part of, viz.:—Ladies' new styles Split Straw, Rough and Ready, Coburg, Pamela, Tape and Fancy Bonnets.

Also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine split Straw, Fancy, China Pearl, and Coburg Hats, of newest spring shapes, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. [4 10 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.

Of the importation of

Messrs. B. DIAMOND & CO.,

by catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday morning,

April 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Included will be found, viz:—

FRENCH FANS, a full line in linen, silk, feather, wood, in 100 different and newest styles, being the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this city.

PALM FANS, also 50 cases palm fans, in original cases.

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, also Paris dress, cloak, mantilla, and bonnet trimmings, in jet, crystal, and amber, Jet and crystal gimps.

NOUVEANTES, just arrived from Paris, comprising newest styles for spring sales.

Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [4 11 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

CARD.—Our sale at the auction store, on Friday morning, will comprise the largest assortment of Household Furniture offered this season, comprising Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; suits of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, covered with yellow brocatelle; Walnut Parlor Suits, in green and maroon plush; Library Suits, in Reps; Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Suits; Elegant Rosewood Consol and Centre Tables; Walnut and Oak Sideboards; Mantel and Pier Glasses; Extension Dining Tables; Beds and Mattresses; Canton Dinner Cains; Walnut Book Cases; Venetian Blinds; Ottomans; Silver-Plated Ware; Lounges; Show Cases; Lace and Damask Window Curtains; Window Shades; Wardrobes; Kitchen Furniture; Stoves, etc. etc.

MELODEONS.—Also, 4 Melodeons.

PARLOR ORGAN.—1 Parlor Organ.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Also, the Drugs, Medicines and Bottles of a Retail Drug Store.

ITALIAN VASES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS.—Also, a large assortment of elegant Mantel Ornaments, Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, Plated-Ware, etc. etc.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH AND CANTON CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

Particulars in a few days. [4 6 5t

LARGE FRENCH PLATE GLASSES,

On Friday morning,

At the auction store, will be sold:—

One elegant mantel mirror, 94 by 60 inches.
One do do do 74 by 64 do.
One do do do 68 by 60 do.
One do pier do 100 by 30 do.

PIANO FORTE.—One rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co., to be sold by order of the Sheriff. [4 10 2t

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, April 12, will include—

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 316 Monroe street. Gas, bath, etc. Sale absolute. Immediate possession.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, Chester, 30 by 146 feet.

BUILDING LOT, on Factory street, Frankford, 112 feet front.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 55 feet 4½ inches front by 110 feet deep. [4 5

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 12 AT 12 O'CLOCK.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.

For account of whom it may concern—

$3000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

For other Accounts—

250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.

50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Company.

3 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.

$1000 West Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company 7 per cent. bond.

$1000 Pennsylvania State 6's, 1840.

$2000 Steubenville and Indiana 1st Mortgage Coupon Bond, interest May and November.

$2000 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Mortgage Bonds.

$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, due and payable July 2, 1871, interest payable 20 January and July, without deduction for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old stock. [4 10 2t

PUBLIC SALE,

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, TWENTY-SEVENTH Street, between EMMETT and DAUPHIN Streets.

On FRIDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those three certain contiguous Lots or pieces of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin streets, and at the distance of 73 feet 10½ inches northward from the north side of Emmett street, in the Twenty-eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing together in front or breadth on said Twenty-seventh street 55 feet 4½ inches, and in length or depth eastward of that width 110 feet.

Clear of all incumbrance.

$50 to be paid at time of sale.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—BUILDING LOT at CHESTER.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, situate on the south side of Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, at the distance of 120 feet from said Upland street, in the town of Chester, Pennsylvania, containing in front on said Liberty street 30 feet, and extending in depth 146 feet.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Fifty dollars to be paid at time of sale.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 30 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—BUILDING LOT, FACTORY Street, FRANKFORD.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, situate on the northwesterly side of a thirty feet wide street, laid out by Samuel Brooks on his plan of lots, called Factory street, and on the southwardly side of Pilling street, containing in front on said Factory street 112 8-10 feet, and on said Pilling street 10 feet, and in depth to the easterly side thereof 122 3-10 feet, and on the westerly side 49 feet 5 inches.

Clear of incumbrance.

Fifty dollars to be paid at time of sale.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 30 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick DWELLING, No. 316 MONROE Street.—On FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain lot or piece of Ground, and the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Monroe street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. 316, in the Fourth Ward, containing in front or breadth 15 feet 3 inches, including one-half of a certain 3 feet wide alley on the easterly side, and in depth 90 feet, more or less, to a 20 feet wide street, called Stanley street. The house is in good order, containing 8 rooms, has gas, bath, etc.

Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 4 6 11 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 1400 North Ninth Street.

TWO STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Built by FABER, of Pittsburg.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the shop of Sauman & Tobin, No. 1400 N. Ninth street, two steam engines and boilers, built by Faber, of Pittsburg: six (6) inch cylinder, twenty-four (24) inch stroke, with hot and cold water pumps attached. One engine and boiler is new. They are rated at 12-horse power each. [4 11 5t

May be examined any time previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Public Sale on the Premises.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, No. 1621 Wallace Street.

On Saturday Morning,

April 13, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the modern three story Brick Residence, with two-story back building, and lot of ground 20 feet front by 180 feet deep to Noret street. May be seen at any time. Also, THE HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE CURTAINS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC. 4 9 4t

REAL ESTATE.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Very elegant Four-story Brown Stone Residence, No. 1248 N. BROAD Street, above Girard avenue, 25 feet front, 160 feet deep to Carlisle street.

On Tuesday, April 23,

At 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that very elegant three story brown stone messuage (French roof), with three-story press brick back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, south of Thompson street, No. 1248; containing in front on Broad street 25 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Carlisle street. It is finished with all the modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$15,000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneer.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 11 12 15 & 20 4] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 tf

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASS WARE, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

Purchasers for country trade can get their goods carefully packed at the auction room. [4 11 4t

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 11 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 11 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET